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EDITOR'S NOTICE.

WHEN you see this item marked with an X, in blue or black pencil mark across its face you will know that your subscription is due, or past due. Your name will be found printed on each copy of the PRESS, as you receive it and gives the last date to which you have paid. Our terms are $2.00 if not paid in advance, $1.50 in advance. Many, very many, of our patrons allow their subscriptions to run year after year. This we are unable to stand. It requires money to purchase paper and pay employes and we must insist upon the payment of subscriptions due us. We have been patient, but "patience has ceased to be a virtue," and we now propose to weed out all those subscribers who show no disposition to pay for their paper.

One gramme of loamy soil contains 3,740,000,000 particles.

Glue mixed with skim milk will resist water after drying.

Good players on the harp are the scarcest of all musical performers.

It took seven years to make a handkerchief for which the empress of Russia paid 1,000 pounds.

Its An Elephant on Your Hands

When you serve a big Christmas Dinner if you don't take advantage of all the help we offer.

Don't worry about the soup; Armour's White Label, or Campbell's Condensed Soup, in cans, cannot be excelled by the most experienced chef.

Don't make the mince meat. Our home-made article will please you.

Don't bother about the salid dressing; we sell Durkee's, which suits the most fastidious taste.

Don't make the plum pudding, when you can buy Richardson & Robbins' ready-made at our store.

Don't fail to come to Our Store and see all the Good Things and leave your Christmas order.

DAY'S

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE. At Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

GOOD REPUTATION!

No two people have a better reputation in their line than Uncle Sam and Santa Claus. In drugs we have endeavored to build up a reputation for the careful compounding of prescriptions and the dispensing of absolutely pure articles It has taken years of study and labor, but drugs are dangerous when carelessly handled, and care is the only safeguard.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th, 1898.

President McKinley does not regard himself as personal guardian of Congress, as Mr. Cleveland did. Therefore he and almost the entire Cabinet, together with members of their families will go South tomorrow to be away from Washington eight days, without any fear that Congress will be guilty of anything very naughty while they are away. His long service in Congress makes President McKinley know how to treat that body in such a manner as to keep the good will of its members, regardless of party. It is always a good thing to be able to put yourself in a man's place when you are dealing with him equally good for both parties, as its tends to treating the other fellow as you would like to be treated yourself.

This trip will be relaxation for President McKinley and no duty will be neglected, as the original copy of the treaty of peace, signed Saturday night, cannot possibly reach Washington before he gets back.

Speaker Reed uses his wit without regard to the status of those who happen to be with him when he sees an opening for it. He was the guide of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a number of members and attaches of the Canadian-American Joint High Commission, in their tour of the Capitol the day that Chairman Dingley entertained them at a luncheon in his Committee room. Mr. Reed procured his visitors admittance into numerous rooms that would not have been opened to ordinary visitors, or in fact to h[illegible] anybody, execpt upon an order from the Speaker. This was appreciated by Sir Wilfrid, but when there was a slight delay at the dining-room entrance, owing to some confusion in arranging the tables and chairs, he thought to have a little fun at the Speaker's expense, by saying: "Your authority here, Mr. Reed, doesn't seem to be absolute." The Speaker's eyes twinkled as he replied in his customary drawl: "Oh, it isn't hair-trigger, but it will be all right in a minute." The delay was forgotten in the laughter which followed.

The House showed its intention to make this a business session by passing two bills—the deficiency appropriation bill and the anti-scalping bill during its first week, and it is now pegging away at the D. C. Appropriation bill.

Representative Berry, of Ky., although a Democrat, is a a red-hot expansionist. He said: "If we do not grow there will be decay. Growth brings life, energy and development. As to the Philippines I think a Military government should continue for a year until we can determine what kind of a permanent government is applicable."

The House Census Committee held its first meeting, this session, to-day, and got right down to business. Chairman Hopkins, says he hopes to be able to report a bill before the Christmas recess. The Census bill that was passed by the Senate at the last session does not seem to meet the views of the members of the House Committee, in a number of more or less important particulars, but it has not yet been decided whether to amend the Senate bill, or to report an entirely new measure. One thing appears to be absolutely certain—the employes of the Census Bureau will not be put under civil service rules.

In response to a request from Admiral Dewey, a number of light draft gunboats will be sent to him, they being more suitable to the work of cruising among the numerous Philippine islands than the large vessels he now has, the most of which will be ordered home as fast as they can be spared.

Christmas packages may be sent to U. S. soldiers in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, without the payment of tariff duties imposed upon other merchandise sent to those islands. By direction of President McKinley, the War Department has issued an official order to that effect.

Senator Morgan to-day called up his Nicaraugua Canal bill, which now has exclusive right of way in the Senate until disposed of. He says he will push it until it is passed. There is no doubt of its passage as soon as a vote is reached. This bill makes this government, Nicaraugua and Costa Rico, the sole owners of the stock of the Maritime Canal Company, which holds a concession to build the Canal, a majority of the stock to be held by this government, which is to guarantee $100,000,000 in the bonds of the Company, to be used in the construction of the Canal, with the exception of $5,000,000 to be paid to the present stock-holders of the Company, for their concession and to recompense them for money they have already spent on the Canal. The President alone will have authority to issue these bonds, and he may suspend their issue at any time if he deems it prudent to do so. There is a strong lobby in Washington working against this bill, both openly and secretly. The secret work is the most dangerous, because it is apparently in the interest of building the Canal, and only against this particular bill; in reality it is against the building of the Canal.

An Impostor.

There is a fellow traveling about the country imposing upon Odd Fellows and defrauding lodges. He is a man about 38 years of age, five feet, six or eight inches in height and probably weighs 130 pounds. His complexion is sallow, and he has long neck and bony hands. He is a fluent talker, but he claims to be in very poor health and is looking for financial aid. He is well booked in Odd Fellowship, but he is said to be an impostor and follows this line for profit.

Wanted.

Any person having a piano or organ to rent, will secure a customer by calling at the PRESS office.

Court Proceedings.

Court convened last Monday, with Hon. C. A. Mayer and Associates presiding. Up to the hour of going to press, the following cases were disposed of :

CIVIL LIST.

No. 63, May Term, 1895.
Frank Moon vs Charles W. Hall.
G. W. Huntley, Jr., for Piff.
B. W. Green, C.W. Shaffer, for Deft.
Verdict for defendant directed by Court.

No. 27, February Term, 1896.
B. S. Crissman vs James O. Jordan.
Johnson & McNarney, for Piff.
B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, for Deft.
Verdict for defendant.

No 1, May Term, 1897.
J. Frank Craven vs G. F. Balcom and W. F. Lloyd, doing business as Balcom & Lloyd and E. H. Marshall.
B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, for Piff.
Johnson & McNarney for Defts.
Verdict for defendant.

No, 5, December Term, 1897.
Isaac Lewis vs Elias Barton, Roy Chadwick.
Johnson & McNarney, for Piff.
J. H. Calkins, for Deft.
Discontinued.

No. 6, February Term, 1898.
Charles M. Vail to use of Elk Tanning Company, a corporation, vs S. S. Hacket.
B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, for Piff.
S. W. Smith, for Deft.
Continued.

No 33, December Term, 1898.
Daniel Briton vs W. F. Dickson.
Continued.

COMMONWEALTH CASES.

Com. vs Robt. J. Hoyt and Jas. Price. Burglary. True bill. Sentenced to two years and eleven months at solitary confinement and hard labor in Western Penitentiary.

Com, vs Geo. P. Shaffer. Violation of license. True bill.

Com. vs Thos. O'Hern. Highway robbery and larceny. True bill. Trial by jury. Not guilty.

Com. vs Frank Smith and Thomas O'Neal.—Burglary. True bill. Jury trial. Guilty. Sentenced two years and eleven months in Western Penitentiary, at hard labor and solitary confinement.

Com. vs Harry Dale. Larceny and embezzlement. True bill.

Com. vs John McDonald. Larceny. True bill.

Com. vs Ed. Appleton. Larceny. True bill.

Com. vs Almond Matteson. Larceny. Bill ignored.

Com. vs Mark Wright. Assault and battery.—Bill ignored and prosecutor to pay casts.

Com. vs Jack Wagner. Jumping board bill.—Ignored and prosecutor pay costs.

Fisher-Seger.

A quiet family wedding took place at St. Mark's Church yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, the contracting parties being Mr. William Willard Fisher, of Ashland, Wis., and Miss Rose Seger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Seger, of this place. Rev. Downey officiated. Mr. Max Fisher, brother of the groom, and Miss Ella Coyle, served as bridegroom and bride's maid.

After a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, East Allegheny Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher took the W. N. Y. & P. express train for Buffalo. They will spend their honey-moon in Chicago, after which they will take up their residence at Ashland, Wis., and be "at home," after Jan. 10th.

Mr. Fisher is highly spoken of by our Emporium friends, who have been acquainted with him for many years. He is in the employ of the Wisconsin Central R. R., as agent at Ashland.

The bride has resided in Emporium all her life and is held in the highest esteem by our citizens. That she will make a faithful, lovable wife, none acquainted with her doubts for a moment. The PRESS extends its congratulations to the happy pair and wishes them many pleasant years of sunshine and happiness.

Ready for Business.

The Empire Mills which were purchased last July by Messrs. J. P. and C H. Felt, of the Emporium Milling Co., are now ready for business. For several months past a large force of millwrights and carpenters have been at work remodeling the entire plant and making extensive improvements, and the mills are now said to be the most complete of any along the line of the Erie railroad. New and improved machinery of the latest manufacture has been put in. The Westinghouse engine and boiler which formerly supplied the power have been taken out and a hundred horse-power gas engine, manufactured by the Erie Gas Engine Co., has been installed. This is more than double the power which the mills formerly used. A power shovel for the quick unloading of grain from the cars has also been put in. This is a great labor saving machine. It unloads a car of grain in about 20 minutes. All the work has been personally supervised by Mr. J. P. Felt, who has had a large experience in the business.

The capacity of the mills is now 10 carloads of grain per day and as they are advantageously situated on the main line of the Erie railroad, with excellent switching facilities, the proprietors expect in a short time to work up a trade in "milling in transit" to its full capacity. The mills will also be the distributing agents for high grade spring and winter wheat flours. Mr. John Sloane, who for a number of years has been in the grain business and still continues in the same, will have the management of the mills. Mr. Sloane has been a resident of Olean for nearly 20 years and he is well and favorably known to the trade. The proprietors will not become residents of the city, devoting their energies to their milling interests at Emporium. The Times welcomes the new enterprise and the gentlemen composing the firm have our best wishes for a successful business.—Olean Times.

The postmaster in a neighboring town has posted the following rules: "No letters will be delivered until they are received. If you don't get a letter or paper on the day you expect, have the postmaster look in all the boxes and down in the cellar also. It ought to be there somewhere and he likes to hunt for it to please you. If your friend don't write, cuss the postmaster. He is to blame. If he teils you there is no mail for you, put on a grieved expression and say, "There ought to be some.' He is probably hiding your mail for the pleasure of having you call for it two or three times a day. Ask him to look again."

ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

Cameron.

Sheriff Mundy was in town Saturday.

J. H. Darren, of Sterling Run, visited Cameron friends last Friday.

Mrs. Isaac Wykoff is visiting at Bailey Run.

E. C. Counsel had business at the county seat the first of the week.

John and Bill Snyder, of St. Marys, visited in town this week.

Miss Olive Martin, of Potter county, is visiting with Richard Martin and family, at this place.

Mrs. John Libby, of Sterling Run, was guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. L. McConnell, of this place, one day last week.

W. S. Lininger returned from Austin last week where he has been laboring the past season.

Mrs. Emery Dinniny, of Sinnamahoning, was visiting with her mother, Mrs. M. L. Yocum, and family, at this place.

J. J. Schwab is beginning to hustle in the logs, those left from back last year. We learn they are to be driven to Williamsport, as it would hardly pay to start the mill here.

UNCLE DAN.

Buckwalter.

Miss Annie Hoffman has gone to Beechwood.

Thos. Norton was a visitor to the county seat on Monday.

Carlo Kresge has been visiting at the siding the past few days.

Gust Johnson, of Emporium, is working for Martin Lawson.

Bert Close has been staying with the old folks, the past few days.

Geo. Speckt and Geo. Lyons went to Glen Hazel, on Monday.

Miss Effie Bliss, who has been at Beechwood, returned home last week.

Rev. Mulliner has been stopping with A. Kresge and family, the past few days.

Geo. Baxter is removing the hay that he had stored in his barn at this place.

Miss Birdie Taggart, of Emporium, was in our burg between trains on Saturday.

Farmer Kresge is agent for Gunson, Higbie & Co., seed growers, Rochester, N. Y.

John Hogan, of Johnsonburg, came home to spent the holidays with the old folks.

We are sorry to learn that Tom Geswender, night operator at Rathburn, is very ill.

On account of the bad weather the attendance at the revival meetings is rather small.

C. M. Kresge is getting down to business and will soon be numbered with the wire tickers.

Wm. Mundy, son of Sheriff Mundy, passed through our burg last week, enroute for More Hill.

Emmet Beldin has charge of two of L. G. Cook's teams and will work them at Glen Hazel this winter.

Arthur Norton, who is running a ground plane for Kline, at Beechwood, spent Sunday with his parents.

We understand that Clate Toner has resigned his position with the P. & E. Co., and accepted one from Kline.

Chas. Welch has purchased a pair of snow-shoes. He claims they are just the thing for coming down off the hill.

Mr. Richard Bliss is about to move to Beechwood We are sorry to lose him but wish him good luck wherever he goes.

Our young folks, with Miss Fannie Lyon as instructor, are arranging a Christmas entertainment. Anyone missing it will always regret it.

Post Master Heath will commence building his rabbit pens as soon as the weather permits. Will is a great lover of the Belgian hare and will raise about 1000 a year.

JOE BILL.

Rich Valley.

Mrs. Ella Baird is the guest of Mrs. Morris Lewis.

Mr. Palmateer has returned to his home in Canada.

Mr. Wardie Lewis returned from Potter county, Friday.

Mr. Homer Hall, was seen on our streets one day last week.

Lew Wheaton has moved in Alvan Wright's house on Clear Creek.

Mrs. Oscar Heath, of Sinnamahoning, is visiting in the valley for a few days.

Mr. Frank Craven has purchased a fine, black driving horse from Howard & Co.

Mrs. Melvine Carter is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Malcom McLeod, for a few days.

Master Clair Craven, of East Emporium, spent Sunday with his parents in the valley.

Several strangers came from Potter with M. and B., but their names we have not learned.

We could not imagine what kept Willis on North Creek so close, until Sunday. Now we know.

Another social dance and oyster supper was held at Kelley's, Friday night. All report having had a pleasant time.

Mr. Frank Craven's teams returned from Potter county, Friday night, where they wore working for Smith and Emery, jobbers for the Lackawanna Lumber Co.

The little fall of snow has caused all the sleighs to be made ready for use and some of our young ladies were so anxious for a sleigh ride that they remained home from school.

TRIX.

Death of W. C. Black.

Wm. C. Black, formerly a resident of Emporium and latterly of Driftwood died in the Little Sisters of Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, last Monday. His remains were interred there.

Beautiful, Useful and Cheap.

People with little money to spare for Christmas presents should be sure to look over Mrs. Bardwell's stock before purchasing. Handkerchieves, imported and domestic; handkerchieves in infinite variety, from five cents up-Handkerchieves usually sold at $1.00 for 50 cents; 50 cent ones for 25 cents. Ladies' stick pins, latest styles; babies' Eiderdown coats and little fur sets, sofa pillows, pillow tops, Irish point table covers and Bureau covers, ladies' kid gloves and children's fur lined gloves and mittens, ladies' notions and fancy articles too numerous to mention. Everything at bottom prices. Everything useful; everything latest style and up to the times.

Remember the place; next door to Walker, Howard & Co.'s store, Fourth street, above Broad. 42-2t

16 PAGES.

Pressed Bricks.

Elegant sleighing.

Large attendance at court.

Suitable Xmas presents at N. Seger's.

For Holiday Goods, go to M. C. Tulis. 41-3t

Everything in our store at and below cost. JOHN J. SOBLE.

Remember Taggart's twenty-five cent table.

Comb and brush sets at Taggart's in great variety.

The place to find Holiday presents is on Taggart's twenty-five cent table.

A wonderful variety of Holiday goods on Taggart's twenty-five cent table.

On Taggart's twenty-five cent table is the place to find your Holiday goods.

You can buy dolls at cost at Taggart's drug store. Come and be convinced.

N. Seger's handsome gents' ties and handkerchiefs are just right for Xmas presents.

Taggart's stock of Holiday books is seeling out very fast. Why? Because his prices are way down.

Holiday neckwear, mufflers, suits, reefers and overcoats at and below cost, at Soble's closing out sale.

Before buying your dolls, toys and games, be sure and call on M. C. Tulis. Largest stock and lowest price. 41-3t

We're ready for Holiday trade. Call and look us over. We will save you money. DAY'S.

Taggart's stock of Chinaware takes the lead by a long way, of anything in our town.

Now have your pictures framed for Xmas. A fine new line of moudings at Schriever's.

Pratt's Food keeps your horses robust during cold weather, prevents coughs and colds, lung fever, etc.

DAY'S.

Why not buy your boy a nice little suit for the Holidays? Remember we are selling out at cost.

JOHN J. SOBLE.

The Emporium Band Orchestra will give a dance, at the opera house, Friday evening, Dec. 23, 1898. Tickets, 50 cents.

Taggart now has his full line of holiday goods on exhibition at his Old Reliable Drug Store. Do not fail to give him a call.

How about your Xmas Photos go to Schriever's and get some of those beautiful Carbenettes. They make excellent Christmas presents.

Those California perfumes, at Taggart's, just beats anything ever brought to our town. With each ounce a beautiful art picture given away.

On Taggart's twenty-five cent table you will find everything in the holiday line to please. Don't fail to examine Taggart's twenty-five cent table.

If you did not have time to call at N. Seger's clothing house, during court, do so now and save money. He has just what you are looking for Christmas.

In order to secure the best bargains for Christmas presents, consult the advertising columns of the PRESS. Live, wide-awake merchants advertise in the PRESS.

You cannot make a more suitable present to a friend than one year's subscription to the PRESS. They will think of you fifty-two times a year. Try it—$1.50 in advance.

Crushed oyster shells for poultry. Stone, lime, gravel, grits, in fact nothing of a mineral character will equal crushed oyster shells in beneficial results. For sale at Day's.

It would be useless to attempt to attempt to name each and every person in attendance at court this week, from Grove. It appears that a greater portion of the inhabitants are here as witnesses in liquor suits, etc.

Rev. A. D. Fess, who is to have charge of the Wesleyan Methodist Quarterly meeting, to be held at North Creek, Dec. 17th and 18th, will also preach in Rich Valley church, Friday evening Dec. 16th.

The elegant lide of women's and children's winter wraps now being shown at the store of M. C. Tulis, should be seen by everyone in quest of stylish, well made garments, at very low prices. 41-3t

"Next Door" troupe took in an Emporium audience, last Monday evening and those attended would have been thankful had they passed on to Ridgway. A more disgusting exhibition of depravity has ever been witnessed in Emporium.

Special Millinery Sale.

I offer all my ladies' and children's hats now in stock at a little below cost, as I need the room for other goods. Prospective purchasers should call at once as the supply will not last long.

MRS. E. O. BARDWELL.

Lloyd's Long Range Forecast of the Weather FOR EMPORIUM AND VICINITY.

FRIDAY, - Part cloudy, probably snow flurries.

SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, - Fair and continued wintry weather. Take your time to get your ice in for the next five days.

NEWNESS!

Who says there is nothing new under the Sun? Such doubters would better see our Astonishing Christmas Display before being so sure about it. No hold-overs here from previous years, as every article was purchased this season. All our hold-overs, Christmas toys and things useful, that former value $1.25, you will this season find in our five and ten cents fish-pond. If you want to see what's new, come to Lloyd's. You will have to step lively, though, if you expect to select before assortments are broken.

Fourth Street.

H. S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The four-masted, square-rigged steel ship Kenilworth has arrived at New York after having achieved the remarkable feat of covering the 10,000 knots between that port and Valparaiso in 66 days—an average of over 152 knots per day.

Dental science has taken another step in advance by the use of glass in filling teeth. This may do for a light eater, but in the case of a man with a robust appetite there would seem to be danger of contributing an additional pain in the stomach.

At a Vienna dinner given by Mark Twain recently one of the speakers, a well-known lawyer, stood with his hands in his pockets as he remarked: "Doesn't it strike you as unusual that a professional humorist should be funny?" "Or that a lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets," interrupted Twain.

The ingenuity of the counterfeiters now appears to be chiefly devoted to the turning out of bogus copper and nickel coins, rather than those of larger denomination. According to the report of the United States treasurer for the fiscal year, no less than 69,265 pieces of this character were detected last year, and they circulated chiefly in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Because of the fact that 2,000,000 people in Italy are attacked by the malaria every year, and 15,000 of that number die from the disease, a great society has just been formed in that country to study the malady, and if possible to master it. During the present year 63 provinces have been besieged by malaria and it has rendered impossible the cultivation of 5,000,000 acres of land.

Because of the general use of automobile carriages in Paris the council has been forced to pass a law compelling the drivers and conductors of such carriages to graduate from a regular course of training that has been provided before they will be allowed to take their vehicles on the streets of Paris. Ten years ago if a man had suggested such a law he would have been considered daft.

John W. Merriam, a wealthy tobacco merchant of New York city, has been directed by the supreme court to contribute to the support of his wife, Adelaide M. Merriam, so that she may live in the style she has been accustomed to. This decision is given notwithstanding Mr. Merriam obtained a divorce in North Dakota on the ground of cruelty and violent temper. It is the first decision of the kind in that state.

THE fact has recently been pointed out by a Russian geographer that the shores of Siberia are not flat and water-soaked as represented in the text books, and even on the latest maps, but on the contrary, are high, and in many places even hilly. With the exception of the Obi region and the deltas of a few rivers, Siberia meets the Arctic ocean with a bold and lofty coast line.

GERMAN experiments have succeeded in producing an alloy of aluminum, the precise composition of which is not revealed, that is said to be superior in many respects to pure aluminum. The statement is made that this alloy, which goes under the name of vastadium, weighs only one-third as much, bulk for bulk, as aluminum. It is white, can be easily polished and does not tarnish on exposure to the air.

COLLECTORS of antique furniture have struck a bonanza in Havana. In preparing to return to Spain army officers are placing on the market pieces of fine workmanship and ancient pattern, which are being eagerly snapped up by dealers. A correspondent cities a handsome old walnut wardrobe, with three full-length bevel mirrors, valued at $150, which sold for less than $15, and that is simply one of many examples.

THOMAS RYAN, whose discovery of the Republic mines in Washington converted a poor man into one of fabulous wealth, says of his find: "Thousands of experts would have passed the ledge as worthless, for the quartz is of such a peculiar appearance that not one miner in a million would have suspected that one ounce of gold could have been found in a ton of the stuff. I didn't at first.

IT has been decided by the trustees of the Chicago temple to make that institution a memorial to the life and work of the late Miss Frances Willard. To this end, Willard memorial circles will be formed all over the country, the purpose being to raise sufficient money to enable the temple trustees to buy all the outstanding stock and bonds held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Building association.

AFTER THE DEFEAT.

A Doleful Sound Arises from the Tomb of the Cheap Money Moses.

Ere the ballots are counted in one election the country begins to take thought of the issues and alignments of the next to come. That of 1899 offers too little of national scope and importance to attract general public speculation, but to 1900 the public eye already turns. Conjecture is rife concerning the extent of effect the victories and defeats of November 8, 1898, are to have upon parties and issues in 1900. The variance of opinion is regulated in ratio to party divergence.

It is the opinion of the Philadelphia Times, the Louisville Courier-Journal and other democratic papers of the old school—too honest to follow their party off into the misty maze of fiatism, repudiation and anarchy, as set down in the Chicago platform; too deeply grounded in heritage of party loyalty to cut loose from a clinging hope of future reconciliation and a harmonious homing—that the verdict of the people marks the passing of Bryanism and the cure of the sixteen to one free silver folly. In the result of the election just held they see the realization of their hope for a restoration of the democratic party of history under the leadership of the sound money element.

The corpse of this conclusion, William Jennings Bryan, rises from the bier o'erspread by sound money ballots to haunt this hope with the post-mortem avowal that—

"The Chicago platform presents for public consideration certain vital economic questions. That platform has not been abandoned by those who indorsed it in 1896. It will be reaffirmed in 1900, because it gives expression to the hopes and aspirations of a large majority of the party."

In corroboration that this declaration of fealty to a lost cause is but the natural cry of inevitability may be offered as competent testimony this deduction of that expert in political diagnosis, the New York Sun:

"The effect of last week's elections has been, briefly, to tighten party lines with even greater firmness than was the case two years ago. The national democrats, so called, have been eliminated entirely. They now vote the republican ticket or they vote the democratic ticket.

"Unquestionably the present economic conditions, as well as the political relation of the two parties toward each other, the prestige of republican victory and the demoralization of the opposing forces, make almost hopeless for the democracy the renewal of the battle of two years ago; but, be the outlook propitious or discouraging, the lesson of the late election is unquestionably clear: The democratic party is committed irrevocably to the issues of 1896."

It is not to be understood that the Sun doubts the regularity of the death return on the late lamented leader of populistic democracy. The theory seems rather to be that in his demise he drags the mutilated remnants of the general wreck of his entire political amalgamation into the grave with him.

And, "hark from the tomb this doleful sound," attributed to the troubled democratic shade of one Col. Bill Brown, who also ran in the recent disastrous handicap:

"Why should not the election of November 8, touching so close on to victory, lift us to a higher plane of action? Why should there not be a rededication and a reconsecration, in order that the early promises of 1898 may be realized in 1900? Let the democracy forget the mistakes of the past, excepting in so far as they may serve as danger signals in the future, and victory will again spread as a halo around its name."

From all of which there is deducible but one conclusion beyond controversy: Whatever else the democratic party may or may not do, it will win no victory in 1900. Having that assurance, the country can go about its business with a tranquil spirit and a clear conscience.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Return of Colorado.

Colorado is swinging rapidly back toward the republican party. General prosperity there and in the rest of the country and the general and particular cussedness of democracy and populism, with which that state allied itself two years ago, are the principal causes for the recent decrease of the vote of the demo-pops and the big increase of the vote of the republican party. This is creditable to Colorado, but it will have a disturbing effect on Henry M. Teller. True, Teller's term does not end until 1903, and therefore his constituents cannot get at him for several years yet, but the fact that the state is repudiating his brand of politics will weaken his influence in the senate and will throw an atmosphere of burlesque over that little escapade in 1896 in which Teller attempted the role of high tragedy. That carefully-rehearsed scene in the St. Louis convention would never have taken place if Teller had known then a few things which he has learned since. That was a revolution that revolved the wrong way for the revolutionists.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞The increase in the savings banks' deposits is a simple but effectual test of increased prosperity among the people. The increase in savings bank deposits in Davenport for the year ended October, 1898, was in excess of those for the year ended October, 1897, by the large sum of $794,854. This is proof that the people of Scott county have more generally a surplus from their earnings than in the year 1897, for the savings deposits represent a great many depositors. It is a prosperity among the people that a republican administration of the nation's affairs represents.—Davenport (Ia.) Republican.

☞The democratic press is now engaged in the discussion of the interesting question of "minority leadership" in the next house of representatives. This is a position which the republican majority has generously placed at the service of its opponents, yet up to date there seems to have been no acknowledgment of the favor. The majority, therefore, is compelled to content itself with having done the best thing for itself and the country.—Chicago Tribune.

STRONGLY REPUBLICAN.

The Middle West Is the Principal Source of Good Government Supporters.

The republican victory in all the states of the northwest at the late election is more notable than the sweep of that party in 1896. The off year, the reaction which the successful party suffers after a presidential election, were not the potential factors of defeat that they have been in the past. On the contrary, the republican victory of 1898 was more emphatic than that of 1896. Never in an off year did a party receive in one section of the country such a series of emphatic majorities as these, namely: Indiana, 18,235; Ohio, 60,405; Illinois, 67,161; Iowa, 62,327; Michigan, 63,408; Wisconsin, 37,056; Minnesota, 22,000; Kansas, 12,000. At no time in its history has the republican party been so strong. During the war the republicans had no such string of pluralities in the middle west. In fact, Indiana and Illinois were democratic in 1892.

The republican strength in the middle west appears even greater when its representation by states in congress is considered. The delegations in the next house are divided between the two parties as follows:

States.	Totals	Repubs.	Dems.
Indiana	13	9	4
Illinois	22	15	7
Iowa	11	11	0
Ohio	21	15	6
Michigan	12	12	0
Minnesota	7	7	0
Wisconsin	10	10	0
Kansas	8	7	1
Totals	104	86	18

These figures show that the great states of the central west, increasing in population, in varied industry and wealth, are the stronghold of the republican party to-day. The republicans from these states and the two Dakotas constitute a majority of the party in the next house. These states will have 120 votes in the next electoral college. If Bryanism shall be the issue in 1900 the 120 electoral votes will be against its candidate.—Indianapolis Journal.

THEY ARE IN TROUBLE.

Free Silver Leaders Are Beginning to Find Fault with Each Other.

Serious differences, it appears, have arisen between two American patriots who frequently have announced in a loud tone of voice that their mission on this earth was to save the American people from themselves.

The distinguished and exalted patriots who made this modest avowal, both hail from the great state of Nebraska. Is it necessary to say they are Col. Bryan and Senator Allen—one, the "orator of the Platte;" the other, an orator who has spoken more and said less than any man who has been in congress for many a day, and that is indeed a record.

It will be remembered that Col. Bryan took no part in the recent campaign. He said he was suffering from "military lockjaw," and therefore could not "ope his ponderous jaws," to give utterance to the thoughts that filled him. But Mr. Allen's friends now complain that he developed into a ready letter writer, and from his camp sent forth many epistles wherein it was suggested that the legislature of Nebraska had better be given to the republicans this year.

A republican legislature in that state meant the retirement of the celebrated Mr. Allen from the United States senate. Well the legislature has gone republican and Mr. Allen will get out—but not out of public life he says. He and his friends charge that Col. Bryan plotted for his discomfiture, in the belief that it would remove him as a candidate for the populist nomination for president. But now he says he has been treated so badly his chances for the nomination have been improved.

So he is out for it, but whether he gets or misses it, is not of particular concern to the American people, for the days of populism are over.—Albany Journal.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

☞A silver paper in Utah fears that one more good crop in this country will ruin the remaining prospects of free coinage. It still has a lingering hope that the worst will not happen.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Every republican congressman in Iowa whose reelection was questioned by the democrats was elected by an increased plurality. When the nation calls the people may always be depended upon.—Iowa States Register.

☞If the democracy will only keep still awhile and let well enough alone, the country will proceed to business Otherwise, business will proceed anyway and the unterrified will get another and a worse trouncing in 1900.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞In Massachusetts the democrats made some gains on account of their opposition to national expansion, but in the west there was something like a landslide for the republicans on account of their identification with national expansion. The expansionists have much the best of it.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Gold Dem.).

☞The democrats may well regard their failure to carry the national house of representatives as a boon to their party. Think what a spectacle the house would have been with Bailey in the speakership, and, in addition to his native incapacity, compelled to depend upon a half dozen wild-eyed populists for a majority at his back! And think, further, of big Tom Reed coming into the house each day and slashing away right and left against such an aggregation of incompetents! It would have been like a massacre of the innocents, and might have proved to be a subject for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take in hand.—Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

"SKY SCRAPERS" IN FLAMES.

Two Lofty Buildings in the Heart of New York City Are Burned, Entailing a Loss of $1,000,000.

New York, Dec. 5.—In a blinding rain storm last night the massive block of buildings on Broadway, Nos. 253 to 259 and included between Murray and Warren streets, was almost destroyed by fire. Within three hours more than $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The fire started in the basement of the building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers, about 9:30 o'clock. Two policemen standing near Warren street heard a loud explosion and a moment later saw a thin line of smoke curling up from the side of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building. At that time rain was falling in torrents and the wind blew a gale. An alarm was sent in, but before the first engine turned into Broadway the Rogers, Peet & Co. basement was a roaring furnace, with great flames bursting through the floors above and rushing fiercely to the roof.

Just before 11 o'clock the Home Life Insurance Co.'s building, 16 stories high, at 255 and 257 Broadway, caught fire. The firemen already had their lines in this building up to the seventh floor. They were greatly handicapped by the many stories. Flames had eaten their way through the side wall in many places and the huge white structure burned fiercely.

The interior of the Home Life building was by this time a furnace. From the windows of the six or eight upper stories the flames were pouring in masses. In the rear nine stories were afire and the fire department, so far as this portion of the building was concerned, was powerless. At 11:15 the Postal building of 14 stories caught fire. Chief Bonner, who had charge of the firemen, took the elevator and went to the roof to give directions. At this time there were a few operators, two or three clerks and a few boys at work in the building in the stifling smoke and messages were sent until the flames came and all were forced to rush out.

The estimate of the losses by Chief Bonner soon after midnight was $1,000,000.

The fire started from three explosions. What caused the explosions no one knows. The firemen could not find out. They thought gas had escaped in some manner in the basement.

ALL HANDS LOST.

Another Ocean Tragedy Is Reported as a Result of the Recent Hurricane on the Atlantic.

New York, Dec. 5.— The Nova Scotian schooner Walleda arrived Sunday from Gonaives and reports that during the height of the hurricane on November 28, in lat. 36.22, long. 72.30 she sighted a dismantled schooner of about 700 tons flying signals of distress. It was nearly dark at the time and her crew could be seen on the decks gesticulating frantically for assistance. The Walleda bore down on the stranger and got close under her lee and hailed her. The men shouted that the vessel was sinking and asked to be taken off. Capt. Kemp told them his boats were stove and useless. They said they would come to the Walleda in their own boats.

During this time the Walleda lay to, but found that she was rapidly drifting to the leeward, then went about on the other tack and finally managed to cross the bow of the wreck. The Walleda hailed again, but got no answer. In the meantime another schooner came to her assistance and assumed a position to the windward of the wreck. Both of them stood by until daylight. When morning broke the wreck was deserted and the boats gone. It is supposed the unfortunate men attempted to launch their boat during the night, which capsized and all hands were lost.

STREWN WITH WRECKAGE.

Many Vessels Met Disaster During the Last Storm on the New England Coast.

Booth Bay Harbor, Me., Dec. 6.—The heavy blow Sunday night drove several vessels ashore at various points along this section of the coast. The schooners Edward Trevoy, of Gloucester, and Romana, of Patchogue, L. I., are ashore on McKown's Point. The Fannie Hayden, of Booth Bay, and the Vanguard, of Southwest Harbor, are ashore at West Harbor, and two unknown vessels are aground at the north end of McKown's Point, some distance from the Trevoy and Romana.

Cape May, N. J., Dec. 6.—The severe southeast gale which began Sunday ended before daylight yesterday. About 5:30 a. m., a hurricane lasting five minutes passed over Cape May. The wind velocity was 70 miles an hour. The resultant damage was to trees and outhouses only, no damage to vessels having been reported. Telegraph communication was interrupted for several hours.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 6.—Block island suffered severely from the storm Sunday night. The three-masted Nova Scotia schooner Vamoose, loaded with coal, went ashore on Clayhead, on the east side of the island. The captain and mate were drowned. Two of the crew were able to reach shore in safety and four others were taken off by the life saving crew in the breeches buoy. The vessel will probably be a total wreck.

Six Men Fatally Scalded.

New York, Dec. 5.—Six members of the crew of the Mallory line steamship Alamo were killed Saturday night by the bursting of a steam pipe while the vessel lay at her pier in the East river. The Alamo has only recently been discharged from transport service for the government and is fresh from Roach's yard, where she received a thorough overhauling, including new steam pipes and boilers. She was scheduled to sail at 1:30 p. m. for Galveston, but was detained in order to place on board an unusual quantity of freight.

IN A NOISY MANNER.

Cubans at Santiago Observe the Anniversary of the Death of Their Famous Leader Antonio Maceo.

Santiago, Cuba, Dec. 8.—Wednesday was the anniversary of the death of Antonio Maceo and was celebrated among the Cubans in Santiago. A memorial service was held in the cathedral, which was crowded. Less than two years ago the same cathedral witnessed a Te Deum sung by the same choir in celebration of Maceo's death. Then the cathedral was draped with Spanish colors. Yesterday the entire edifice was in black, interspersed with a few Cuban emblems.

Considerable annoyance was occasioned to the United States authorities by the fact that some 75 Cubans marched the entire length of St. Thomas street, armed with rifles and machetes, although all Cubans are aware that such conduct is strictly against the regulations, armed bodies, other than United States troops, not being allowed.

The offenders did not ask permission to march armed, and their intention was not made known to the American authorities.

Col. Beacom, who is chief in command here during the absence of Gen. Wood, immediately called upon the mayor regarding the affair, and was by him referred to Col. Garcia, who sent an orderly directing the appearance of the offenders at headquarters. Meanwhile the armed squad had fired three volleys, many using ball cartridges, whose bullets, striking the upper portions of the cathedral, caused the bell ringers to flee from their post.

An officer from the Fifth immune regiment soon arrived at headquarters with a message from Col. Sergeant, stating that several bullets had struck his tent at different points, and asking information as to the cause.

Col. Garcia said he was under the impression that the men used blank cartridges and that the United States authorities had been notified of the intention of a number to march armed in connection with the celebration. Col. Beacom replied that he knew nothing of it and that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuance of the morning celebration only on the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing. The reason the offenders were not arrested was that they were within the cathedral limits at the time.

An overflow meeting was held in the theater, with music and speeches, none antagonistic to the Americans. After enthusiasm had been well aroused a procession of 5,000 people paraded through the principal streets to the house where Maceo was born and affixed a brass tablet commemorative of that event.

A band of Cubans on horseback entered the premises of the Spanish club here last evening and broke several lamps with their machetes. The United States authorities acted promptly. As a result of the outrage at least half the police force will be discharged.

A SNOW BLOCKADE.

Railroads East of Buffalo Suffer Severely from a Great Storm.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Every railroad entering Buffalo from the east suffered severely from the effects of the snow storm yesterday. On the New York Central road everything seemed to be at a standstill between Buffalo and Batavia after 4 p. m. Freight traffic was entirely suspended. On the Peanut branch of the Central several freight trains are reported stranded in anywhere from five to seven feet of snow. The Empire State express, due in this city at 4 o'clock, was held at Batavia until snow plows could be sent ahead to clear the track. It was after 8 o'clock when the flyer reached here and she was followed by several other passenger trains, all of which were from two to five hours late.

The Black Diamond express on the Lehigh road came in over an hour late and train dispatchers on this road stated that freight operations had been entirely suspended for six hours. On the Erie road all passenger trains were at last an hour late and no freight was moving. The same report came from the Lackawanna road. It was stated that on the latter line a passenger train that had left Buffalo in the afternoon was delayed at Lancaster for five hours. But little delay was experienced by the western roads, the storm seemingly having been heaviest east of this city. At midnight the snow had ceased falling, but a high wind was blowing and drifts were forming everywhere. In the east end of the city several street car lines are shut up, the drifts being too much for the snow plows to move.

Recognized Her Generosity.

Boston, Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Harvard college overseers yesterday it was voted to place women upon the visiting committee of the departments of the college. One of the women is Mrs. Henry W. Draper, of New York, an expert on astronomy. Mrs. Draper has given $10,000 a year to the observatory and it was considered a proper thing to recognize her generosity by putting her on the committee of visitors of the observatory.

A Letter from John Sherman.

Boston, Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Anti-Imperialism league executive committee yesterday a letter was read from John Sherman, saying: "My hope is that the senate of the United States will reject the treaty and leave the people of the Philippines free from the shackles of Spain and the distant domination of the United States. I sympathize with Aguinaldo in his ambition to found a republic in the China sea near the equator and hope he may become the Washington of a new nation, absolutely free from European and American influence."

SOLVING THE FUTURE WELFARE OF THE CONTINENT.

This Is What Is Now Being Done on the Fertile Prairies of Western Canada.

The rapid progress that is being made in the settlement of the fertile prairies of western Canada is leading to the investigation of its resources by those interested in having provision made for those living in the crowded east, for those who have been struggling for years on impoverished farms, for the renter who is unable any longer to bear up under the strain imposed by the landlord, and for the farmer who unable to purchase farms for his sons in his own neighborhood has to look around for lower priced lands. The investigation shows that it is impossible to meet these conditions successfully outside of western Canada. Already millions of bushels of wheat are being grown there each year, while as many as 50,000 head of cattle were shipped out this year. A representative of the Germania, Milwaukee, one of the leading German papers in the United States, recently made a trip through Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where lie the free government lands of western Canada, and in a future issue will appear extracts from flattering letters contributed to the Germania and other papers by these special correspondents.

As an inducement for immigrants to make their homes in Canada, the Canadian government offers 160 acres of and free of cost to each settler, and information can be had of agents of the government.

Life is what we make it, but there are people who do not even make their own living.—Ram's Horn.

Expert and Able to Speak Intelligently.

Expert Stephen Little, who has just returned from an extended trip over the St. Paul, Burlington and Chicago Great Western systems, says: "No one who has not recently examined these properties has any idea of their value and infinite progress. The service on the St. Paul, Burlington and Chicago Great Western is unexcelled. There is nothing in the East to compare, much less to equal it, and it towers monumentally over any other transportation in any part of the world. The train service of these three corporations is superb. Until recently the Pennsylvania limited, out of New York, to Chicago, was believed to be ideal, but so thorough is the service of the Chicago Great Western, with the buffet cars, with their bulk heads, stained glass windows, and complete electrical equipment, that the Pennsylvania people have ordered their renowned Chicago Limited' into the shops that it may be rebuilt, or rather, modernized, after the cars that are in service on the Chicago Great Western. I think the future of this property is very great. The earnings are away ahead of what they were a year ago and the outlook is brighter."

Nothing emits a worse odor than a tainted reputation.—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Sorrow makes men sincere and anguish makes them earnest.—Beecher.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A cruel pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

Most barbers have to "rake and scrape" to get along.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Make it a Point

To Get the Best Every Time, When You Buy Medicine.

Health is too valuable to be trifled with. Do not experiment. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have the best medicine money can buy—the medicine that cures when all others fail. You have every reason to expect it will do for you what it has done for others. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
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Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

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HIS MESSAGE.

President McKinley Sent It to Congress.

Events Leading Up to the War with Spain are Given at Length.

Legislation is Asked for to Increase the Strength of the Army to 100,000 Men, Also to Provide a Form of Government for Hawaii—No Fixed Colonial Policy is Suggested.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded.

Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank; while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard.

Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country.

A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance, in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences, which will require the earnest attention of the congress.

Duty to Cuba.

In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection, as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal, with considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation.

The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier 10 years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start.

No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant, and therewithal the practical ruin of the island, lay in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

The Maine Disaster.

At this juncture, on Feb. 15 last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana, on a mission of international courtesy and goood will—a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot.

The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external, by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibilities of its authorship.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand.

So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost uniform, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses, on the 9th of March, appropriating $50,000,000 "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president."

Our coasts were practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies and even numbers to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions.

Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution, and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish government which could not but be regarded as inadequate.

Grieved and disappointed at the barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the congress.

The response of congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point, save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the congress, after conference, on April 19, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate, and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution.

This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him after the instruction reached Gen. Woodford in Madrid on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president's approval of the joint resolution, the Madrid government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication between their respective governments.

Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between sovereign states. On April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba.

By my message of April 25, the congress was informed of the situation and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day, the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April.

Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency.

Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia; infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established, and the life-saving and lighthouse services cooperated, which enabled the navy department to have all portions of the Atlantic coast from Maine to Texas under observation.

The auxiliary navy was created under authority of congress and was officered by the naval militia of the several states.

Under the direction of the chief of engineers, submarine mines were placed at the most exposed places. The aggregate number of mines placed was 1,535 at the principal harbors, from Maine to California.

The signal corps was promptly organized and performed service of the most difficult and important character.

The national defense fund of $50,000,000 was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries.

This fund being inadequate for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13, by authorizing a 3 per cent popular loan not to exceed $400,000,000 and by levying additional imports and taxes.

Of the authorized loan, $200,000,000 were offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while, preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded $5,000. This was a most encouraging and significant result, showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the people to uphold their country's honor.

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate.

The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction.

The Manila Campaign.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hongkong.

At daybreak on the first of May the American force entered Manila bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 10 warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Maj. Gen. Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city, and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group.

The insurgents invested Manila from the northern and eastern sides, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt from attempting an assault.

No partition of the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of.

On May 11 the cruiser Wilmington and the torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas, a gallant ensign, Worth Bagley, and four seamen falling. These grievous fatalities were, strangely enough, among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparation for the larger event.

Hobson and the Merimac.

The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen, but the world by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3 Lieut. Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel, under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

It is a most gratifying incident of the war that the bravery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spanish admiral, who sent a flag of truce to notify Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compliment them on their daring act. They were subsequently exchanged, July 7.

On June 10, under a heavy fire, a landing of 600 marines was effected in Guantanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station. This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba.

On June 22 the advance of the invading army under Maj. Gen. Shafter landed at Daiquiri, about 15 miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with marvelous dispatch.

On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First United States volunteer cavalry, Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily.

By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1 a severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outer works of Santiago; on the 2d El Caney and San Juan were taken, after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

Decisive Naval Battle.

On the day following, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed.

With the catastrophe of Santiago, Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. The capitulation of Santiago followed.

To those who gained this complete triumph, which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land, as the fight off Santiago had fixed our supremacy upon the seas, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the nation is unsparingly due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living. The dead claim our tears, and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation at the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war.

With the fall of Santiago, the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. Gen. Miles had been assigned to organize an expedition for the purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago. On July 27 he entered Ponce, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island. The campaign was prosecuted with vigor, and by the 12th of August most of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only the matter of a short time.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place, on Aug. 15. After a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. To Gen. Merritt, his officers and men, the nation is sincerely grateful.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of the large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty and have earned the gratitude of the nation.

In this connection it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross under the able leadership of Miss Clara Barton.

Peace Negotiations.

The peace negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as a result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until the congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

Our Policy Toward Cuba.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote peace and good will among all the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the family of nations has been marked with cordiality.

Belgian restrictions against American cattle and meats continue the subject of diplomatic discussion with favorable outlook. The year's events in Central America merit more than a passing mention. A menacing rupture between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was happily averted through a treaty signed on board the U. S. S. Alert, through the good offices of her commander and the American minister.

While the representativme of the Greater Central American republic was recognized in Washington, it was with the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of the component sovereign republics toward the United States remained wholly unaffected. This position of the United tSates remains unaltered.

Our Relation with Great Britain.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate trust with tact and zeal.

The Canadian government having granted facilities for the passage of four revenue cutters from the great lakes to the Atlantic coast, those vessels were awaiting the opening of navigation in Lake Ontario when war was declared. Her majesty's government thereupon stated that the permission granted before the outbreak of hostilities would not be withdrawn, provided the United States gave assurances that the vessels would proceed direct to a United States port without engaging in any hostile operation.

On Sept. 10, 1897, a conflict took place at Latimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and the sheriff of Luzerne county and his deputies, in which 22 miners were killed and 44 wounded, of whom 10 of the killed and 12 of the wounded were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian government. The sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried and acquitted after protracted proceedings and the hearing of the hundreds of witnesses on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold law and to preserve order. With all the facts in its possession this government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austria-Hungary.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route, will be laid before you. Under the circumstances and in view of overtures made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession, on the assumption of the approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime canal company with those states, I believe an international policy as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an inter-oceanic canal by this route requires the maintenance of the status quo until the canal commission shall have reported and the United States congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session, without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless, it appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to become operative on the expiration of the present grant. All the circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite acknowledgment of congress at this session, if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate communication between our seaboards commanded by the annexation of Hawaii and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy calls for its construction, are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

Future of China.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of the various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses have built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the necessity of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Our position among the nations, having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther orient, gives us an equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard and it will aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao Chao, of Wei-Hai-Wei and of Port Arthur and Tatlenwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of Americans and their trade be found to exist or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized.

Paris Exposition.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief markets.

By a provision in the sundry civil appropriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum not to exceed $650,000 was allotted for the organization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits for the display of suitable exhibits by the several executive departments.

Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago commissioner general, with an assistant commissioner general and a secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States exhibit has been most gratifying.

Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. In my judgment, its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least $1,000,000.

Reciprocity.

The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, under the provisions of section 3 of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on June 1 following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under the same act, with a view to increase trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments are in progress under the tariff act.

It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of pending negotiations with Great Britain with respect to the dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring dominion.

Annexation of Hawaii.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, a joint resolution to accomplish annexation by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the union, was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States ship Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu and intrusted in his hands this important legislative act, to be delivered to the president of the republic of Hawaii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the island to the United State. This was accomplished on Aug. 12 last.

The report of the commission appointed to consider the proper laws for the new territory will be laid before congress at an early date.

I may refer to the necessity of some amendments of our existing extradition statutes. It is a common stipulation of such treaties that neither party shall be bound to give up its own citizens, with the added proviso in one of our treaties, that with Japan, that it may surrender if it see fit. It is held in this country by an almost uniform course of decision that where a treaty negatives the obligation to surrender, the president is not invested with legal authority to act. The conferment of such authority would be in the line of that sound morally which shrinks from affording secure asylum to the author of a heinous crime.

The claims of owners of American sealing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Bering sea are being pressed to a settlement. The equities of the cases justify the expectation that a measure of reparation will eventually be accorded in harmony with precedent and in the light of the proven facts.

The Czar's Peace Proposal.

The proposal of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this government, with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing a desirable result. His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principal involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. The active military force of the United States, as measured by our population, territorial area and the taxable wealth, is and must continue to be, in time of peace, so conspicuously less than that of the armed powers to whom the czar's appeal is essentially addressed that the question can have for us no practical importance, save as marking an auspicious step toward the betterment of the condition of the modern peoples.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of Feb. 2, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela, to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana, is to convene at Paris during the present month.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the bureau of the American republics, created in 1890 as the organ for promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the nations of the western hemisphere, has become a more efficient instrument of the wise purpose of its founders.

Commerce Should be Respected.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably be best accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. I suggest that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture.

Our Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, including $64,751,223 received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to $405,321,335, and its expenditures to $443,368,582. There was collected from customs $149,575,062 and from internal revenue $170,900,541. Our dutiable imports amounted to $324,635,479, a decrease of $58,156,690 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of $90,524,076. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $24,212,067.

We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $1,231,482,339, an increase of $180,488,774 from the preceding year. It is estimated on the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be $577,874,647 and its expenditures $689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of $122,000,000.

On the 1st of December, 1898, there was in the treasury gold coin amounting to $138,441,547, gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545, silver bullion amounting to $93,339,250, and other forms of money amounting to $451,963,581.

Recommendations.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows: That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary there is an obvious demand for it.

The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized.

The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject in all its parts is commended to the wise consideration of congress.

Our Merchant Marine.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by us under the American flag to the newly acquired islands.

In my last message I recommended that congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever. This matter has acquired an increased importance as a result of the military occupation of Cuba and the commercial intercourse between this island and the United States which we have every reason to expect. The sanitary problems connected with our new relations are no less important than those relating to finance, commerce and administration. I therefore renew my recommendation that the authority of congress may be given and a suitable appropriation made to provide for a commission on exports to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

Increase in the Army and Navy Recommended.

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is manifest and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation.

At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently, or not, power should be given the president to enlist that force if he deems it necessary, and further discretion should be given him to recruit for the army within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged.

It is my purpose to muster the entire volunteer army as soon as the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be appreciated by the brave boys who left their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency.

The message concludes with an indorsement of the request of the secretary of the navy for an increase in that branch of the service by the building of three battleships and nine armored cruisers.

Centennial at Washington.

A movement, lately inaugurated by the citizens, to have the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public. The granting of an appropriation by congress is recommended for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment. A measure providing better protection is proposed. The rightful application of eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration and these subjects are recommended to the careful attention of congress.

William McKinley.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1898.

THE POOR DELUDED MAN.

He Tells His Friends How He Would Never Allow a Woman to Manage Him.

The lord of creation was sitting with some men friends before a grate fire one cold evening and was exchanging with them opinions on persons and things. The conversation had drifted around to a discussion of married life, and the host had the floor. "Unaccountable, isn't it," said he, "how hard it is to make some women understand that they don't need to manage their husbands? I've never had any trouble of that kind myself—wouldn't stand it for a second even if Polly were disposed to try her hand at management—but it seems impossible to prevent some women from attempting all sorts of things in the way of regulating the actions of their husbands. Now, when I fell in love with Polly she was what she is now in rare moments—mild and pretty and amiably appreciative of my intellect. I did not ever ask myself whether she was clever or not. I didn't care. We got along splendidly, like the pious boy and his lazy brother, the first of whom said the prayers and the last the 'Amen.' I did the talking and Polly egged me on with raising of eyebrows, smiles and sympathetic 'Ohs,' or 'Ahs.' Well, we married. I have learned that Polly's friends were under the impression that she had captured a mental giant and was feeding him with the sugar plums of fiction. She gave people to understand that I labored under the delusion that she was a very brilliant person like myself, and only her craftiness kept me from finding out how shallow and silly she was. Was ever a more absurd idea evolved from the brain of a silly girl. Polly clever! If she only knew that her mild eyes, with the absolute ignorance of the world that lies in their clear depths, are my stars of hope, that her soft, faltering voice, that gets shrill every time she tries to talk learnedly, was what I love better than oratory, and that her irresponsible way of discussing my pet theories is what flatters and gratifies me more than any amount of sane praise from a really clever woman—well, if she realized all that, I wonder if she would still believe that she has 'managed,' 'played with' or 'deluded' me?"

Just then Polly came into the room in quest of a book, and one of the guests jokingly repeated the substance of what her husband had said. There was a quizzical look in her face as she said:

"Did you say that, Tom?"

Her husband acknowledged the corn. Polly laughed good-naturedly and said: "You old goose," and left the room. She also left an uneasy suspicion on her husband's mind that after all perhaps she "managed" him without his being aware of it. The same idea occurred to more than one of his guests, but of course there is no way of finding out whether such is the case or not.—Chicago Chronicle.

No Consolation.

"The study of evolution teaches us," said the professor, "that when an organ becomes useless it gradually fades away. Witness the eyeless fish in the Mammoth cave. In like manner it is probable that the appendix vermiformis, which anatomists think is but a reminiscence, so to speak of an organ once useful in the human internal mechanism, but now apparently worse than useless, will ultimately shrink away and disappear utterly."

"By that time, though," grumbled a calamity howler in the class, "science will have made all grapes seedless."—Chicago Tribune.

Eggs on the Plate.

Butter a soup plate or very shallow pie dish and line it with thin slices of white bread and butter, grate some cheese thickly over this. Pepper and salt to taste, and sprinkle a little dry mustard over the whole. Just moisten with milk, and put it into the oven, while two eggs are scrambled in a dessertspoon of melted butter in a saucepan, with a pinch of salt and a dash of cayenne. Break the eggs into this, and stir them until they are cooked. Then spread them on top of the cheese and serve at once.—Boston Globe.

In Handwriting.

Perhaps it is not generally known that Mohammedans never use printed Korans; because in doubt as to the ingredients entered into the composition of the printing ink. They are afraid of being defiled by taking into their hands a copy of the sacred book which may have been produced with the ink in which pig's fat, instead of linseed oil, has formed one of the component parts. They therefore confine themselves to reading handwritten reproductions of the prophet's work, which are naturally very expensive.

A Strange Stone.

The "ilmakiur," a Finish stone, which becomes almost white before the approach of fine weather and darkens when storms are at hand, is used by the natives as a barometer in which they repose the highest confidence.

IS WANTED FOR TWO CRIMES.

A Bank Cashier is Said to Have Been Guilty of Murder and Embezzlement—A Thrilling Story.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The Post-Dispatch throws light on a mysterious shooting that occurred in St. Louis on June 14, 1897, and resulted in the death of Elliot L. Duckworth at Kansas City, Kan., some time after that. According to the story, Duckworth came to St. Louis from Springfield, Mo., to meet Edward L. Dolling, an Indiana bank cashier, who in a letter had offered the former a position.

Before meeting Dolling, Duckworth strolled out to Forest park, where he was later found badly wounded, with a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lying beside him. It was apparently a case of suicide. In the wounded man's pocket was found a card bearing these words: "I am Edward L. Dolling, of Terre Haute, Ind. In case of accident ——."

Dolling was at that time wanted for embezzling $30,000 from a bank in a small town near Terre Haute, Ind. He disappeared about the time he wrote the letter to Duckworth making the St. Louis appointment with the latter. Dolling and Duckworth resembled each other to a remarkable degree. The story goes on to say that Duckworth was decoyed to this city by Dolling and fatally shot, a card put in his pocket with the latter's name on it and the wounded man passed off on the police and the public as the missing embezzler. Duckworth was taken home by his sister, Mrs. Eva Hutchinson, of Hutchinson, Kan., he having revealed his identity. The wounded man denied that he had attempted to commit suicide and said he remembered nothing of the shooting. Dolling, it is said, is still at large and the police are searching for him on the charge of embezzlement and murder.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—Elliot L. Duckworth died at the Kansas institute for the blind in Kansas City, Kan., on November 18. He had been ill only since the Wednesday before and it was the opinion of the physicians that the old wound was the indirect cause of his death. The wound he received in Forest park, St. Louis, brought on blindness and he was taken to the Kansas City (Kan.) asylum by his sister at Hutchinson. To the pupils and teachers in the asylum he said that he did not know the man who shot him.

Hutchinson, Kan., Dec. 8.—Elliott Duckworth was buried here on November 20, his body having been brought from the Kansas asylum. Neither Duckworth nor any of his Hutchinson friends could or would tell who shot him.

MARSH PLEADS GUILTY.

Ex-President of the Keystone Bank is Arraigned in Court—Sentence Deferred.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—Gideon W. Marsh, president of the Keystone national bank, which failed in March, 1891, was arraigned in the district court yesterday and pleaded guilty to indictments charging misapplication of funds of the institution and making false reports of the bank's condition to the comptroller of the currency. Sentence was deferred. It will be remembered that Marsh disappeared in May, 1891, his bail of $20,000 being forfeited and that he was a fugitive from justice until November 3 last when he returned to the city and voluntarily surrendered to the court.

After Marsh had entered his plea of guilty his counsel asked the court's permission to present a statement of his client which would show mitigating circumstances in connection with the commission of the acts to which he had pleaded guilty. Counsel informed the court that after Mr. Marsh had assumed the presidency of the bank, he found that there existed a deficiency of over $1,000,000. Counsel said the defendant had never profited one dollar through the bank's losses.

The court dismissed the matter by informing counsel that he would remand the prisoner until Tuesday next, when he would impose sentence after hearing counsel's plea. He, however, would not make this case an exception and would not go into an investigation of the bank's affairs.

William Steele, former cashier of the wrecked Chestnut Street national bank, was also arraigned and pleaded ing him with aiding President Singerly (now deceased) in the misapproerly (now deceased) in the misappropriation of the funds of that institution.

CAUGHT BY A CAVE IN.

Three Men Buried Under Thousands of Tons of Burning Coal.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 8.—While fighting a fire on the dock of the Lehigh Coal & Coke Co. yesterday a crew of men were caught by a bad cavein, caused by the weakening of the pile foundation. Two miraculously escaped and four were buried under thousands of tons of burning coal. One, John Malinowasky, was rescued alive, but is in a precarious condition. The other three probably perished. Their identity cannot be learned, as they were new men.

The fire is the worst which has been experienced here for years. The middle of the dock is burning fiercely and it is being cut into sections to prevent the fire spreading. It looks as though 300 feet of the dock would be destroyed, together with 20,000 tons of coal, the latter worth $50,000.

The New York at Havana.

Havana, Dec. 8.—The cruiser New York arrived here Wednesday. Immediately after her arrival the New York saluted and Capt. Chadwick paid a visit to Admiral Manterola and Gen. Castellanos. A naval lieutenant promptly returned the visit on board the New York.

Hobson Will Go to Manila.

New York, Dec. 8.—Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson will go to Manila to superintend the raising of the sunken war vessels. He expects to leave about the 20th of this month.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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An Unbiased Opinion.

Randolph Keim, one of the most intelligent correspondents writing from the National Capital, in a letter to the Harrisburg Telegraph of Thursday, has this to say of two members of Congress, who failed of re-election last month:

The failure of C. W. Stone to secure a vote which would continue his services in Congress through another term is a subject of universal regret. The Pennsylvania delegation has not in its entire personnel a more genial, generous, considerate, industrious, obliging and able representative than the ex-Lieut. Governor and sitting member of the Warren district. A majority of the people of that district may be set down by their own rating as a parcel of dunce caps for not being able to make a better discrimination between the two principals in the race.

The people of the Warren constituency who did not vote for C. W. Stone should plant themselves before a mirror and see for themselves as others will see them for two years, from Maine to California, with a pair of long ears.

The Northampton district is another in which the people who did not vote for William S. Kirkpatrick, of Easton, will cut a sorry figure, congressionally speaking, in the Fifty-sixth. If Pennsylvania districts wish to maintain themselves at cold storage point and get no share in Congressional favors and little of administration patronage, the way to do it is to defeat such men as Stone and Kirkpatrick.

The Persecution of Quay.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The law holds a man innocent until he is proven guilty. Some obscure persons who have not had the courage or the manliness to make themselves known have instituted a prosecution against Matthew Stanley Quay, Senator of the United States. What their object is can easily be conjectured. That they have no high motives is apparent, because they have sneaked behind the skirts of the District Attorney, fearful, probably, that if they emerged into the open the public would unmask them as mere seekers for revenge. That their object is to satisfy personal spite and is political in its nature cannot be doubted.

There is a difference between prosecution and persecution. A just appeal to law is prosecution; the villification of a defendant through partisan and bargain-counter newspapers is persecution. Unmindful of the fact that Senator Quay has not been convicted of any crime, he is maligned and attacked and his name is dragged through the criminal mire in the most outrageous manner. The high office which he holds should protect him from the insults of scandal-mongers and narrow-minded partisans. The cowardly prosecutors who so carefully shield themselves from the public, it is to be hoped, are satisfied with the work they have accomplished. They have assailed the senior Senator of the great State of Pennsylvania and have tried to bring reproach upon their own Commonwealth.

What has Quay done to deserve this persecution? He has had a long and honorable career in the United States Senate, where his influence is great and where he is respected for his statesmanship and scholarly attainments. He served the Republican party of the Nation as its Chairman and elected, by unceasing work and masterly generalship, a Republican President at a critical time. The National Committee eulogized him as no man occupying so responsible a position has ever been eulogized, and the Union League of Philadelphia, in every way the greatest and most influential club in the United States, tendered him a public reception, which his modesty led him to decline. He it was who worked tirelessly in committee and stood day after day upon the floor of the Senate Chamber and fought the Wilson bill until he had pounded it into a shape whereby the vast iron and steel interests of Pennsylvania were protected. He saved millions of dollars of this and other states by his almost superhuman efforts.

And who is the man who has done all this? The very one whose name is dragged before the courts and coupled with the names of criminals by unknown persons who in the darkness of obscurity, rub their hands in ghoulish glee in their dastardly attempts to bring shame upon him and this fair state of Pennsylvania.

What is Quay's crime? He has speculated, making use of the cashier of a bank, a personal friend, as his medium of communication with the brokers. For this his name is besmirched by unknown character-assassins. The People's Bank failed, but Senator Quay was in no wise responsible for that for not one penny does he owe the bank. It is true that the State deposited with the bank, but where is the law that prevented Senator Quay from having a private account in the some bank? Every cent has been returned to the State and not one single, solitary depositor has lost one single, solitary dollar by the bank's failure. The bank has paid up to the last cent. Where is the great crime that would justify even scandal mongers and assassins of character in demanding prosecution?

The Keystone Bank, a wrecked institution, also had great deposits of city and state funds, and yet that fact did not prevent John Wanamaker, a member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States, from running a pricate account. So large was his account that the Comptroller of the Currency wrote various letters insisting upon the reduction of the exorbitant loans made to him. Mr. Wanamaker actually speculated in Reading Railroad stock in a joint arrangement with the President of the bank, Mr. Lucas, and yet no one has ever intimated that he was committing a crime. On the contrary Mr. Wanamaker is held up to the public gaze as the embodiment of all that is good and pure and honorable. But when Senator Quay deposits money and speculates, not jointly with the cashier of another bank, but through him as a medium, the Senator is held up to the community as the embodiment of all that if vicious and criminal, and he is dragged before the courts on the charge of conspiracy and we knew not what.

This prosecution of Quay by persons unknown, followed by his persecution by bargain-counter newspapers, may appeal to the sense of justice of some people, but upon the ordinary individual the effect must be entirely different. It is most certainly to be hoped that the prosecutors will be revealed and that the whole miserable story of their attempt to destroy a Senator of the United States, with all the reasons for it, will be told as the trial proceeds.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's coats and capes, at the M. C. Tulis store. Cheap in price but good in value. 3t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.
v31-n40-1y

OUR NEW COLONIES.

Their Resources and Value--A Brief Summary of the Population, Products and Character of the People--Hard Crowd to Govern.

In speaking of our new possessions acquired in the past year by annexation and conquest, the New York World says that Hawaii became ours during and because of the War. Porto Rico is ours absolutely. Cuba is ours under a protectorate. Guam in the Ladrones is ours. The Philippines and the Sulu group—more than fourteen hundred islands in all—are ours. One of the Carolines is ours and the entire group may be bought.

The islands we take number more than 2,000—they have never been counted and still less have they been accurately surveyed. But the best statistics available yield the following results as to areas in square miles:

Cuba	45,000
Porto Rico	3,550
Hawaiian group	6,640
The Philippines	114,000
The Sulus	1,000
The Carolines	1,000
Guam in Ladrones	500
Total	171,690

Cuba is about the size of New York, Ohio or Alabama.

Porto Rico is a little smaller than Connecticut.

The Hawaiian Islands are somewhat smaller than New Jersey, the largest island, Hawaii, being about twice the size of Delaware.

The Philippines cover a large space about as great as New York and the New England States together. Luzon, on which Manila is situated, is not much smaller than New York.

All the new dependencies together are about equal in area to the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In annexing lands we annex population also. These are as follows:

Cuba—1,500,000; 65 per cent. white.

Porto Rico—1,000,000; 60 per cent. white

Hawaii—90,000, 25 per cent. white.

Sulus, Carolines and Ladrones—mainly barbarous.

Philippines—8,000,000; mostly orientals.

Roughly, we annex about ten million people, of whom 90 per cent. belong to more or less inferior races.

The resources of our annexed territory, like their area and population, have never been calculated with accuracy.

Cuba produces sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, cotton, indigo, rice, and fruits. She has forests rich in rare woods, and mountains abounding in iron, coal, copper, marble and precious stones. The forests and mines are scarcely at all worked.

Only 10 per cent. of the arable lands are now under full cultivation. Seven per cent. is wholly unreclaimed, and four per cent. of the island's area is unexplored forests.

The imports of the island were roughly estimated for 1894 at $50,000,000, and the exports at $95,000,000.

Porto Rico's products are substantially the same as those of Cuba. In 1890 the island imported $18,000,000 worth of goods and exported $10,000,000.

Hawaiian exports consist almost wholly of sugar. Its exports amount to $16,000,000 a year; its imports to $7,000,000.

The Philippines produce sugar, hemp, tobacco and copra. Imports about $11,000,000 a year; exports about $20,000,000.

The Sulus produce teak and sandalwood. No statistics of commerce exist.

The Carolines are inhabited by Malay fishermen and produce nothing of value. The Ladrones are in like condition.

There is no question about it, the United States is bigger, are greater, for these acquisitions far and near.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be provided with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, recommended Electric Bitters, and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by L. Taggart, druggist.

The earth receives only one two billioneth of the heat of the sun.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by L. Taggart. Dec

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Emporium, Pa, December 7th, 1898.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 10th. 1899, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon. Polls close at three.
41-6t. M. P. WHITING, Cashier.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ELLIOTT L. CHAPMAN, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elliott L. Chapman, late of Lumber township, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted to John Chapman, residing in said townthip, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

JOHN CHAPMAN,
Administrator.

B. W. GREEN,
C. W. SHAFFER,
Attorneys.
November 10, 1898. 38-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of T. H. BELANGER, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of T. H. Belanger, late of Emporium, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to James P. McNarney, residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

J. P. McNARNEY,
Administrator.

JOHNSON & MCNARNEY, Attorneys.
November 25th, 1898.—49-6t.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES INDIGESTION.

M. A. ROCKWELL.

Pleases The Most Fastidious

Fastidious persons who enjoy toothsome delicacies are connoiseurs in the Sweetmeats Line, but even the most critical of these place the stamp of approval on

BIRCHARD'S CELEBRATED CANDIES . . . . .

For which M. A. ROCKWELL, "The Druggist," is agent. Splendid Christmas Presents there—and good and pretty, too.

Best Perfumes AND SACRET POWDERS,

From the Leading Manufacturers of the World.

Look at Our Goods Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

M. A. ROCKWELL.

THE FAIR

H. A. ZARPS & CO., Proprietors,

EMPORIUM, PA.

—WE HAVE COMMENCED—

OUR HOLIDAY SALE.

OUR great store room presents an appearance never witnessed in any country town and we do not hesitate to compare our line of Holiday Goods and Novelties with those displayed in many city stores. We have everything you want in the Holiday line. We have articles that will make suitable presents for young ladies and gentlemen. You will find handsome articles for your father mother, husband, wife or lover. We have the goods and our large floor space, 50x150 feet is litterly packed from floor to ceiling with all that's abeautiful, cheap and durable.

DINNER SETS and China for Christmas Gifts. Never a housekeeper who had too much China. Always appropriate for holiday giving. Beauty and usefullness here combined. Not even a newspaper could give a complete description of this department

LAMPS. Speaking of Lamps we are reminded that $5 to $8 no will secure a lamp that in every way looks the equal of one that cost $25 only a few years ago.

ALLUMINUM and Plated Ware In kitchen utensils we are selling great quantities of the most celebrated make of goods. We are not favorable to the cheap makes of this class of goods with which the country is flooded.

TOYS for the Tots Children must have plaything. Come and see all the games and toys we have to show. No trouble to have children interested in playthings if the proper kinds are provided. Even 5 and 10 cents will buy some very instructive and helpf Toys and Games from our counters.

We have dolls of all the different kinds that are manufactured and the way we keep filling up the stock as they are sold you would think we run a doll factory.

CANDY Department 10c, per lb. pure, Candy not surpassed for the price anywhere. We always carry an up to date line of pure confectionery and as heretofore we will give half pound of good candy to every purchaser of $1.00's worth of goods at our store

CELLULOID Novelties. 5 and 10 cents to as many dollars. Dressing Cases, Glove Boxes, Music Rolls, Fancy Baskets, Manicure Sets, Photograph Albums, Fancy Box Paper, Uwbrellas and Stamped Linens.

SILVER Novelties. We have the largest and handsomest line, embracing hundreds of handsome Novelties. The prices are right, too.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

Iron Wagons,
Baskets,
Toy Forts,
Children's Brooms,
Doll Shoes,
Jewel Cases,
Roaming Teams,
Artillery Banks,
Railroad Trains,
Toy Watches,
Pocket Books,
Paint Boxes,
Drawing Slates,
Horns,
Boats,
Toy Dogs,
Ships,
Horses and Carts,
Tin Horses and Wagons,
Toy Sprinklers.
Sleds,
All kind of Games,
Books, for Young and Old,
Mouth Organs,
Dominoes,
Wheelbarrows,
Blocks,
Checkers,
Toy Flat Irons,
Tin Stoves,
Doll Carriages,
Carts,
Blackboards,
Dolls,
Rocking Horses,
Drums,
Doll Chairs,
Whips.
Toy Guns.

PICTURES. We have the cream of the pictures that are selling this year. Don't wait too long before you see them.

Medallions, Etchings and Photographs in varied styles of Frames. Beauties, all of them.

Great big handsome presents for little money. Pictures for the Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Bed Room.

BARGAINS. China Cups and Saucers that cannot be duplicated at the price. Come and see how nicely they are decroated. More than one style, too. Decorated Plates 5c and up to as many dollars each. Christmas Tree Ornaments, etc. Poems, Bibles and all the standard works.

The general prosperity all over the country indicates an unusually large Holiday business. We are now ready for it. It's not so much what we say, but what we do, that gives this store a place in the front rank of up to date merchandising.

It's follly to advertise great and wonderful things and then not have the goods or store to back it up.

We extend to you greetings. A merry Christmas month to all. With full confidence in you, we have provided a stock which we would never have dared to buy only that we believe we merit your confidence in us. We feel confident that we can care for you better than ever before.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

THE LEADING

Dry Goods House.

HOLIDAY NEWS IN THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Ladies elegant Winter Coats from $5.00 up. Bargains which will find ready and quick buyers in Emporium's great cloak store. Jackets and Coats for Misses and Children. Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Collarettes and Boas. Ladies' Wrappers, Wool Waists, Single Skirts and Night Dresses.

THE CARPET AND CURTAIN STORE.

This is also the Carpet and Curtain store—nothing betfor a Christmas present for your wife or friend than a fine Carpet an a beautiful Lace Curtains.

Oil Cloths and Window Shades in abundance.

DRESS GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.

This is the House for bargains in Dress Goods. You can find here just what you want, and the price you want and please don't forget this is the House for Underwear, Hosiery, Blankets, Comforts, Notions, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Corsets. Showing more new goods all the time than any other store. Christmas is not three weeks off. Hardly believe it; do you? Calenders are not wrong, surely. Monday will be the day observed. A world of getting ready to be done—and next to no time for the doing. Jolly, happy, hurry thought. Half the pleasure is in getting ready, and this store is so helpful—so much here that is suggestive amid the tiring, hurry days. Standard designs—December patterns and fashion sheets now open. Fashion sheets, free to all.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

H. C. OLMSTED,

Emporium, Pa.

PARTY TRAITORS BOUND TO FAIL.

Wanamaker's Democratic Fusion Scheme Meets With General Condemnation.

REPUBLICANS ARE LOYAL.

The Awful Fate That Befell the Leader of the Treacherous Scheme Against Senator Hanna in Ohio Recalled by Pennsylvanians.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Dec. 13.—The presence of quite a number of members of both branches of the legislature in town during the last few days, looking for accommodations at hotels and boarding houses, getting posted as to the method of allotment of seats and other matters which the wide awake member or senator always wants to know about, reminds us that the opening day for the state legislative mill is near at hand. Contractor Allen B. Rorke, of Philadelphia, who is in charge of the construction of the new capitol building, is rushing the work at a lively pace, and though he has but a few days left to complete the job, he promises absolutely that everything will be in readiness for the opening of the session. Of course, interest continues to center in the caucus for the speakership of the house of representatives. The Republicans will undoubtedly dispose of this matter in the caucus in an entirely harmonious manner, and the caucus nominees for speaker and the other officers of the house will unquestionably be elected.

A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

The triumphant election of Colonel Stone to the governorship and the big Republican majority in both branches of the legislature insured a Republican administration through and through in both the executive and legislative branches of the state government. There has been no change in the situation on the speakership. It is still a free for all race, despite the rumors that this fellow or some other fellow has been slated by the party leaders. Voorhees of Philadelphia, Bliss of Delaware, McClain of Somerset, Farr of Lackawanna and Marshall, Ford and Hosack of Allegheny are all got their lightning rods up, eagerly waiting for the prize. The best evidence that there is to be no friction in the organization of the legislature, or in the election of the United States senator, is found in the harmonious relations that exist between the influential leaders of the Republican party in the state. Governor-elect Stone has already shown his capacity for leadership in his announced determination to consider all elements of the party in matters affecting hi administration. The fact that Senator Quay has been in consultation frequently with Senator C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, and Senator-elect David Martin, of Philadelphia, has brought about an unexpected peaceful condition of affairs, in view of past differences. They will all abide by the caucus action on speaker and United States senator, and the Wanamaker-Van Valkenberg-Blankenburg outfit will have but one thing to do, take their natural place with the Democracy. They were opposed to Stone for governor, and in every way sought to disrupt the Republican organization. They have taken themselves out of the Republican organization and they are everywhere regarded as allies of the Democracy.

The fusion scheme which is being nursed by the Wanamaker bureau is bound to fail. The first step, the calling of a conference in Philadelphia last week, was a complete fizzle. Representative John H. Fow, author of queer legislation and one of the slickest customers that ever sat in a legislative body, is working up the Democratic end in conjunction with the Wanamaker campaign, to line the Democratic members up to follow his leadership. The Wanamaker managers could not have made a more unfortunate selection. It is notorious that Fow is always looking after Fow's personal interest, and the old time Democrats have refused to follow his leadership, as they would never know when Fow would be "doing business with the other side," in order to be taken care of himself on choice committees which the Republican speaker will have to name. Fow, too, is looked upon as representing the Gordon Democracy, which is an annex of the Wanamaker machine, and the Guffey men positively refuse to have anything to do with him politically.

REPUBLICANS ARE TOGETHER.

While the Democrats are at odds, the Republicans are together, with a few exceptions. It has been demonstrated tha the Democratic machine cannot be delivered over to a Wanamaker candidate for speaker. It is known, too, that nothing like one-half of the number of Republicans, 29, necessary with all the Democrats being together, to make the 103 votes required for an election for a speaker, can be drummed into any fusion scheme.

The principal reason for this is that there is such an intense prejudice among Republicans against bolting the party caucus, and particularly against the bolter. The politicians of the present day have not forgotten the famous bolt of 1881 and its results. After all their scheming, the bolters failed to carry out their program, a man in whom they had no special interest was elected United States senator, and he was never any use to any of them. Besides, their action resulted in the practical ostracism of almost every man among them. Those participating in the bolt were almost entirely obliterated from the field of politics. Of those who took part in this exhibition of party perfidy only two are in public life at the present time. Upon returning home their action was repudiated by their constituents and they were forever afterwards barred from participation in party councils and in the enjoyment of future honors at the hands of the organization which they had betrayed.

A TRAITOR'S FATE.

A more recent and even more striking case is that presented by the political situation in Ohio last year, when a desperate, though unsuccessful, effort was made to defeat the re-election of Senator Hanna, who, as chairman of the Republican national committee, was largely responsible for the election of President McKinley in 1896. His experience in many respects may be likened to that of Senator Quay's, who as the field marshal in the campaign of 1888, brought victory to the banner of Republicanism in the election of General Harrison to the presidency. Senator Hanna had to meet the work of a Republican traitor, and he triumphed in the end. In the Ohio state senate the Republicans had a majority of one. Senator Burke, an anti-Hanna Republican, combined with the Democrats and organized the upper house in their interest, thus depriving his party of the power and patronage to which it was justly entitled. In spite of this fusion Senator Hanna was elected and returned to the United States senate to uphold the administration of President McKinley, while State Senator Burke was from the day of his treachery a marked man, not only in his home district, but throughout the entire commonwealth. He has been repudiated not only by his party but by his fellow members of the legal profession. Charges assailing his professional integrity have since been made by the Law association of Columbus, and the matter is still pending.

All indications are that there will be few Republicans in this state who will attempt to follow in Burke's footsteps. Republican members of both branches of the legislature will stand loyally by their party colors. There will be a straightout Republican speaker elected who will co-operate with Governor-elect Stone. Senator Quay will be re-elected to the United States senate, and the legislature, under conservative and wise leadership, will redeem the pledges of the party and make a clean and economical record, which will redound to the credit of the Republican party and protect the interests and advance the welfare of the commonwealth.

QUAY'S ENEMIES ARE HALTED.

Supreme Court Blocks the Game of the Deperate Political Conspirators.

CONFUSION IN THE RANKS.

Sensational Turn to One of the Most Remarkable Cases in the Political History of the Nation.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—At last the true character of the political conspiracy behind the attempt to defeat Senator Quay for re-election by the most infamous and desperate tactics resorted to in the history of this country has been exposed. The supreme court of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania has upon petition stepped in between Senator Quay and those who have been endeavoring to use the power of the local judiciary in this city to strike at him, besmirch his reputation and to gain political advantage in the pending contest for the senatorship. There is every reason to believe that a fair and impartial hearing, without personal spleen or political persecution, will now be given to a case which has furnished a startling revelation to the people as to what extent men vested with authority would use their positions to accomplish personal ambitions or satisfy a desire for revenge.

Probably no more lucid and manly comment has been made on the action of the supreme court, upon the appeal of counsel for Senator Quay that the case against him be withdrawn from the common pleas courts of this city, than was given by the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer immediately following the announcement of the decision of the higher court.

"Two justices of the supreme court," said the editor of The Inquirer, "have halted the conspiracy to ruin Senator Quay, and their action will be commended by all fair minded men. They have taken into consideration the animus behind the persecution—we deliberately say persecution, not prosecution—and they have agreed that the case is of sufficient importance to be reviewed by the supreme court itself.

"This means that the warrants issued by the district attorney, the finding of the grand jury and the arguments upon the demurrers will be passed upon by the highest court in the state; that the trial will be taken out of the hand of the local courts, if the petition filed is sustained, and that a senator of the United States is not to be made the mere football of a far reaching political conspiracy which has in view, not his conviction—for conviction is out of the question—but, to quote the reasons officially set forth, 'the intimidation of the members of the legislature.'

"The object of the persecution is to defeat Senator Quay for re-election, not to send him to jail, for he has committed no crime, and none know this better than the sneaking persecutors who have instigated the suit and who have such a poor opinion of themselves and of their hypocritical cause that they dare not face the public, the courts or Senator Quay himself, and dare not even permit their names to become known.

"A more contemptible attempt to ruin a man for purely political reasons and to satisfy the demands of personal spite and hatred is not on record. The men who have sought to make use of District Attorney Graham as their tool and their shield from public scorn and derision have been frustrated. Mr. Graham himself, with all his venom against Quay, disappears from the case. On the 7th of January the supreme court will assume jurisdiction, and this means that there will be a fair trial, and with a fair trial Senator Quay has nothing to fear—absolutely nothing.

"What has Quay done?" he continues. "Let us draw a comparison between him and that great and pure and honorable man, John Wanamaker.

"The Keystone National bank received deposits of public funds from the state and the city. Mr. Wanamaker was a depositor, as he had a perfect right to be. Mr. Wanamaker was also a heavy borrower, so heavy a borrower, as a matter of fact, that the comptroller of the currency at Washington wrote several letters demanding that the loans be reduced. The capital of the bank was $500,000, and under the law Mr. Wanamaker was entitled to borrow one-tenth of the capital stock, and no more—$50,000. He very largely exceeded this amount, and he was a public official, a member of the cabinet of the president of the United States, at the time, and most certainly should have been among the first to uphold the law.

"But this was not all. Mr. Wanamaker entered into a joint transaction with the president of the bank, Mr. Lucas, for a stock gambling speculation. Later the bank failed, and it was a disastrous failure. Now, no one has charged Mr. Wanamaker with crime. He has not been hauled into court by political enemies. He has been permitted to conduct his bargain counter unmolested. He has posed as the great exemplar of all that is pure and good, and he has posed before the public as an honorable man. We have no charges to bring against Mr. Wanamaker. He did not rob the bank. Let us take him at his own estimate of himself. Let us agree with him that he is an honorable man.

"Now for the comparison.

"The People's bank received deposits of public funds. Senator Quay was a depositor, as he had a perfect right to be. He may have borrowed at times, but he was not a heavy borrower, and the banking department was never forced to write letters of complaint. As a private citizen and public official he respected the law. He bought stocks, but not in a joint arrangement with the president. He simply made use of the cashier, an old personal friend, as a medium of communication with the brokers. The bank failed, but Senator Quay does not owe it a single red cent. What is more, the bank paid in full every dollar deposited by the state, and not a single, solitary depositor has lost a dollar. Yet he has been charged with crime. Political enemies have hauled him into court, and he is denounced by his persecutors as the personification of all that is evil. We say that it is outrageous, and we look to the trial to reveal to the public the whole story of a dastardly political conspiracy.

"Judge Gordon, who was reversed time after time by the supreme court, and who was a politician rather than a judge, is mentioned in the petition to the supreme court as an instigator of the prosecution. The trial should show the truth or falsity of this statement. Judge Gordon was a candidate for the nomination for governor, with the indorsement and backing of John Wanamaker. The Wanamaker bargain counter statesmanship was agreeable to the attempt to deliver Pennsylvania over to the Democrats in this critical year of the nation. Judge Gordon knew all about the affairs of the People's bank. It is believed that he had access to the papers and letters upon which the prosecution is based, and that this fact will be proved. The bank failed in March. If Judge Gordon really believed that crime had been committed it was his bounden duty to call the attention of the district attorney to the matter. He did no such thing. Mr. Graham was kept in ignorance of bank matters, and it was not until October, just before the election, that some persons who have not had the courage to reveal their identity communicated with the district attorney. The latter apparently grasped at the opportunity to further the scheme to destroy Quay, and the warrants were issued. The district attorney went before the grand jury. So flimsy were the charges that, in spite of Mr. Graham's presence, but 12 out of 20 jurors could be obtained to support them. The change of a single juror would have discarded the bills. It was apparently the intention of Judge Gordon to sit upon the bench and rule upon the demurrers. Had he done so he would, in all probability, have been humiliated by the supreme court. He resigned, and just in time. Had he remained on the bench, as sure as the sun rises he would have been impeached.

"It is charged in the petition that Gordon holds Quay responsible for his defeat by the Democratic gubernatorial convention, and that his animus is thus accounted for. We have nothing to say on that point, but we do say that it is queer indeed that a judge should permit six months to pass before calling attention to a crime. Either the judge was untrue to himself and to the public, or else no crime was committed. Strange it is, indeed, that not until October was any move made, and this fact alone is sufficient to show the political plot behind the prosecution.

"We make no charges against anybody. We are content to say that the prosecution is persecution; that it is a political plot; that it was instigated by men who dare not reveal their identity; that the sole object is to affect the senatorial election, and that personal spite and malice and a desire for personal revenge are the sole motives for the most outrageous political conspiracy of modern days. That the district attorney, with all his known venom against Quay, should lend himself to the prosecution is beyond comprehension. He has got what he deserves. He has been eliminated from the case, in the furtherance of justice.

"The supreme court justices who have penetrated the hypocritical and political surroundings of this case are to be commended for their sagacity. They have declared by their decision that personal spleen and spite shall not prevail. They have made it possible for strict justice to be vindicated, and we are greatly mistaken if, as a result of this dastardly persecution, the mask of hypocrisy is not torn from the faces of the political conspirators, and public contempt will not be the lot of those who, to satiate a greedy appetite for revenge, would bring reproach upon the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and upon the high and honorable office of United States senator."

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY.
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county.
30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. MCDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.
Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
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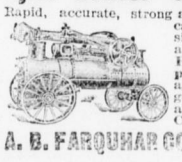
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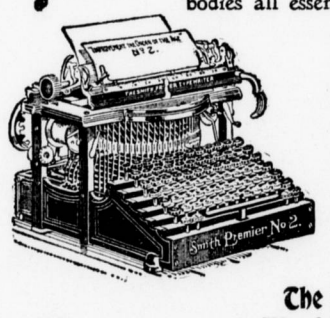
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AMERICAN FOLK LORE

SCIENTISTS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY SOON TO MEET AND SET FORTH THE RESULT OF THEIR STUDIES

—Copyright, 1898.

To search out and put on record the beliefs, superstitions and myths of the fast dying or already dead old races of America, to gather up and preserve the legends, traditions and some accurate knowledge of their curious customs and ideas is the work of an organization that is little heard of, but yet is strong among scientists, and has its members in every corner of this country—the American Folk Lore society.

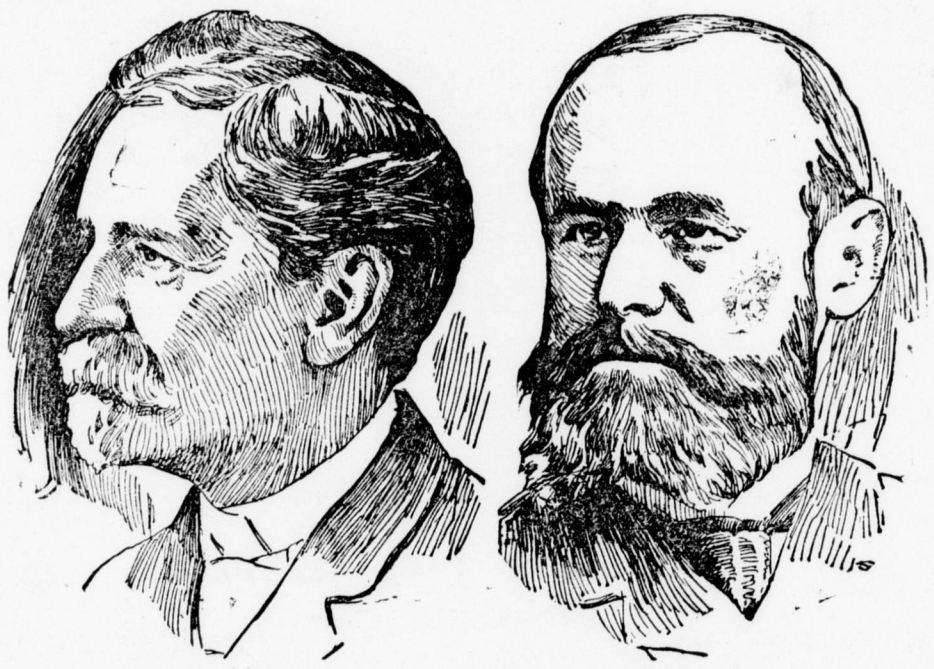
Attention is now being directed to these workers in a strange and interesting field, for the tenth annual meeting or convention of the society is close at hand, the dates set being December 28 and 29, and the place chosen Fayerweather hall (the Physics building), Columbia university, New York city. Very nearly 200 folk lorists are expected at this conference, to listen to papers on the negro and the Indian, the French and Spanish settlers, the races of Central and South America; a multitude of odd facts dug in some cases from old documents; in others taken, as in the cases of certain negro settlements and Indian tribes, direct from the lips of patriarchs and others whose memories are long, and who are still aloof from civilization.

"AFTER AWHILE THE BOY WHO LAY IN THE BOTTOM OF THE BASKET SCRATCHED A HOLE, THROUGH WHICH HE ESCAPED."—Traditions of the Tillamook Indians.

Thus the conference will hear, on these days, and among other papers already arranged, Prof. Charles L. Edwards, of the Cincinnati university, on negro folk lore; Dr. L. Ferrand of Columbia, on the folk lore of British Columbia, and A. L. Krocher, of Columbia, on "Animal Tales of the Esquimaux." The other papers that are to be read will extend the breadth of the study of the meeting to all corners of the continent.

For, in whatever pertains to folk lore, the society is eclectic and liberal. Its greatest work since its founding in 1888 has been, it is true, upon the negro and the Indian, but that has been only because here lay the greatest wealth of superstitions, record of customs and mythology. There were living representatives of these races at hand, ready to be questioned. The work, however, only begins here. Step by step the folk lore society is digging into a far distant past. Its 11 volumes of its journal (quarterly) and the six books it has published in addition to these, show that a new literature is already well started.

Serious scientific men and women make up the backbone of this society—professors of universities, curators and assistant curators of museums—and joined with these are some hundreds of observant, thoughtful people, who are no scientific experts, but have a love for these researches, and can sometimes add a word or a thought, contribute an idea or a finishing touch to the papers read and the discussions waged. The lists are open to all, and if anything, there are more women than men members, many of those from the south being useful in the negro work.



PROF. O. T MASON.

DR. D. G. BRINTON.

From almost nothing has the society grown in its course of ten years until now it numbers a famous delegation of American scientists, particularly of anthropologists. This is so marked that the meeting of the Anthropological society, to be held in Columbia university the same week, will have very many of the same prominent members, and the two conventions will not be unlike.

"WELL, DE WITCH SOT DOWN ON THE PINS."

The man and the woman who are severely practical may wonder, perhaps, at all this work, and question the advisability of this great use of printers' ink. To those not interested in ethnology it may seem a good deal like child play to gather up these quaint stories and the scattered hints of customs. To this argument the folk lore scientists bring forward this answer:

"The field being one which no other agency now fully covers, there is thrown upon the society an important task which cannot be postponed. The collection of American oral traditions should be regarded as a national duty. To gather materials for history which are indispensable to anthropological record, and which, unless recorded, will in a few years have irretrievably perished, appears even more important than the collation of historical records already safely lodged in libraries."

The society's head and forefront is William Wells Newell, of Cambridge, Mass., an author whose immediate work of recent years has been medieval literature, he having recently issued a volume on "Arthurian Romance, King Arthur and the Table Round." The projector of it, the editor of its journal, and long its secretary, Mr. Newell has kept on pushing the society through all these years, reaching out constantly for new members and ever striving to make folk lore better cared for and understood among people of education and refinement.

Scientists to whom this peculiar field has appealed have cooperated with him, and the result is shown in the quaint papers in the journal. A recent number of this contained the following features, the mentioning of which will be of much interest: Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Folk Lore Society, The Collection of Maryland Folk Lore, Work and Methods of the Hampton Folk Lore Society, Negro Hymn from Georgia, Traditions of the Tillamook Indians, The Legend of the Holy Grail, Borrowing Trouble, Negro Song from North Carolina, Record of American Folk Lore, The Sixth Volume of the Memoirs of the American Folk Lore Society, Folk Lore Scrapbook, Notes and Queries. Local Meetings and other notices, Bibliographical Notes.

As an instance of the material the society is collecting, here is a Baltimore, Md., folk lore story (in part):

"Georgia, did a witch ever get after you?"

"Nor'm, but my mother, she knew a woman that was mighty bothered by a witch. Ev'y night, soon as de women went to bed and turn over on her back, dat witch would come and jump on her and ride her hard, so she couldn't move. So one night she fix for dat witch. She put pins in de seat of a chair, and when de witch come, she sat right down on de pins. Witches have to sot down befo' dey can get out de skin; dey can't ride you long as dey is in dey skin. Well, de witch sot down on the pins, and she stuck fas'. She couldn't git up out er de chair, and she beg de woman to let her go, and she promise, ef she did, she wouldn' come back no mo'. Den de woman let her go!"

Six volumes mark the progress of the society outside of the Journal. These are "Folk-Tales of Angola" (Africa), by Heli Chatelain; "Louisiana Folk-Tales," by Alice Fortier; "Bahama Songs and Stories," by Charles L. Edwards; "Current Superstitions, Collected from the Oral Tradition of English-Speaking Folk," by Fanny D. Bergen, with an introduction by William Wells Newell; "Nanako Legends," by Washington Matthews; "Traditions of the Thompson River Indians of British Columbia," by James Teit, with introduction by Franz Boas.

And here, there and everywhere does the research go. The society has several local branches, notably one in Boston, one in Baltimore, one in Cincinnati. That in Baltimore is diligently sending negro folk-lore. There is to be a special range of folk-lore studies in the direction of music, Henry E. Krehbiel, of New York, having collected much in this way.

Dr. Henry Wood, of Johns Hopkins university, is the society's president. Charles L. Edwards is the first vice president, Miss Alice C. Fletcher the second vice president, William Wells Newell permanent secretary and John H. Hinton, of New York, treasurer.

OF A PERSONAL NATURE.

The duke of Cambridge is the only member of the royal family who employs a woman cook.

A young man named Shivers has been arrested at Chillicothe, Mo., for stealing a stove.

Though one of the youngest general officers in the confederate army Gen. Wheeler was the oldest in the national service against Spain.

Gen. Wood, military governor of Santiago, before the war broke out was an obscure army surgeon with a salary of $2,400 and no prospects.

Rev. Frederick C. Brown, now on the Iowa, which is making the voyage to Manila, is said to be the youngest chaplain in the navy. His age is 25.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, is said to be one of the greatest readers in the senate. All new books, especially history and fiction, are at once purchased by him.

Harrison M. Seal, of Whitcomb, near Brookville, Ind., probably holds the voting record for that state. He voted for Jackson in 1828 and for each democratic presidential candidate since then.

Paul Du Chaillu, who is visiting in Boston, said the other day: "I don't know why I'm always called the 'African traveler.' I spent three times as many years in exploring the 'land of the midnight sun.'"

Balzac's birthday, the 20th of next May, is his centenary, and it is to be celebrated both at Paris and Tours. It is said that his long-forgotten play, "Marâtre," will be performed at the Paris Odeon.

OATMEAL FOR BREAKFAST.

The Greek traders seem to have had some knowledge of oats, as they termed them bromos.

It is not known what country first cultivated the wild oat grass to a condition usable for human food, nor is any reference made to this grain in the Old Testament.

Oatmeal in the olden times was an extremely coarse food, as the only means of separating husk from groat was bruising sundried oats between stones by hand and afterward winnowing in a strong breeze.

The phenomenal growth of the oatmeal industry in our country is second to none, when it is noted that as early as 1865 the milling of oats was a most limited affair. The larger proportion of oatmeal sold here came from Canada and Great Britain and it is an amusing fact that the retail druggists carried packages of Scotch oatmeal in stock to meet the requirements of physicians, who would prescribe gruel for their patients made from it.

If our advice was asked regarding the consumption of cereals we would give it emphatically, never eat oatmeal every morning, but alternate it with other cereals such as corn, wheat and rye, which are manufactured in such variety of form that you have no need of duplicating your breakfast food but once in two weeks. It has been definitely shown that the continuous use of oatmeal by the Scotch people has caused more cases of dyspepsia than any other known food.

CONCERNING PERFUMES.

Bartholm says: "The odor of the rosemary indicates the coast of Spain more than ten leagues out to sea."

Cinnamon is an aromatic bark of odorous fragrance. It is a native of Ceylon and India. The Egyptians and Romans held it in high esteem.

The Bedouins use civet to anoint their bodies, a substance of the consistency of honey, strong and offensive in itself, but agreeable when a very small proportion is mixed with other ingredients.

Lavender is an English production and is cultivated about Hertford, Surrey and several other districts. Its name, "lavandula," from "lavare," to wash, indicates its use, which was performing the baths of wealthy people.

Some perfumes have a stronger scent than others, some give out their fragrance at special times. Certain flowers need the warmth of the sun, some the soft rain and others the cool night air before they venture to throw out their redolence into the atmosphere.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Amateur photographers in Russia are obliged to secure licenses.

The late empress of Austria was an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and in the course of her wanderings in European countries made over 1,000 studies of the various types of beauty that came in her way.

A photographic film 9½ miles in length is somewhat of a novelty, even in this age of big things. Three of these articles of the size stated are now in progress of construction for use in a cinematograph. The cost of these films is about £200 a mile. Photographic films can, therefore, now be had per yard, per acre, or per mile.

One of the latest and most novel, as well as daring, feats of the amateur photographer is to take portraits in profile, and then trim and mount the same so that the head is completely cut away, leaving only the line of profile. In this the familiar lines, which serve to reproduce what is commonly known as the likeness, are all preserved.

ODD LITTLE FACTS.

A woman's brain declines in weight after the age of 30.

Many thousands of persons in Chicago wear wooden shoes.

Paper quilts are extensively used abroad by the poorer classes.

In very clear water sunlight penetrates to a depth of over 1,500 feet.

Small nostrils are said by physiologists to indicate small and weak lungs.

Fleas will never touch an epileptic, and will instantly leave a dead or dying person.

PAINT AND PAINTING.

Painting damp wood imprisons the moisture and induces dry rot.

From a sanitary point of view painted walls are best; the worst is a papered wall.

Two ounces of dragon's blood dissolved in one quart of turpentine, gives a good mahogany stain.

As a filler and putty, some painters use plaster of Paris, mixed with weak glue, to the consistency of putty.

Putty can be kept soft by covering with water, or, still better, with linseed oil. Any good putty will harden on exposure.

When mixing tints in the light, it must be remembered that the color will not appear quite the same in a partly darkened room.

All light tints are more or less affected by the application of clear varnish over them. It is better to mix a little of the color in the varnish.

If your brush was not cleaned at the proper time, and has become hard, put it in linseed oil and heat the oil until the dried paint is loosened.

Dry burnt umber mixed in vinegar makes a good walnut stain, as does also one pound of dry Venetian red mixed in one quart of turpentine and one pint of asphalt.

To test the durability of colors in paint, apply a coat to strips of thick paper and nail them on the wall, exposed to the strongest possible light. Over one-half of the sample or samples of color, fasten heavy paper, excluding all light. After a few weeks remove this covering and note the difference in the exposed and unexposed portions.—The Master Painter.

SERVE THE RICH AND GREAT.

The salary of Queen Victoria's chief butler, who looks after the wine, is £500 a year.

The washing of the clothes for the English royal household costs more than £3,000 per annum.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont prefers men servants of herculean proportions. Her new footman is about seven feet high and otherwise in proportion.

Forty servants is the average number employed by the Astors, Vanderbilts and other multimillionaires, with an average pay roll of $1,000 a month.

The Rockefeller servants are on duty certain hours, with certain hours for themselves, and they remain indefinitely, none ever leaving of his own accord. Very many marry, and their children, too, remain as part of the family below stairs.

There are 1,500 people upon the German emperor's list of employes, including 850 women servants, who are engaged in looking after the 22 royal palaces and castles that belong to the crown. Their wages are small. The women receive not more than $12 a month and the men servants from $15 to $25 a month.

The court of Pope Leo XIII. comprises 1,000 persons. There are 20 valets, 120 prelates, 170 privy chamberlains, 6 chamberlains, 300 extra honorary chamberlains, 130 supernumerary chamberlains, 30 officers of the noble guard, 60 guardsmen, 14 officers of the Swiss guard and police guard, 7 honorary chaplains, 20 private secretaries, 10 stewards and masters of the horse and 60 doorkeepers.

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

London has 45 theaters.

Emma Eames takes great care of her voice, and says she "lives by the thermometer as most people do by the clock."

"There is only one thing I enjoy more than singing," said Jean De Reszke the other day. "That one thing is bicycling."

Frank Hunter Potter, a nephew of the Episcopal bishop of New York, is a grand opera tenor, whose stage name is Sig. Filipe.

Sara Bernhardt in 1872 earned $40 a month. During the last five years her average earnings have been $100,000 a year.

The singing of certain masses has been forbidden in the Roman Catholic churches of Cincinnati because they too closely resemble operatic music.

The manager of a London music hall announces that anyone who purchases a ticket for the performance may have his or her teeth extracted for nothing.

The climax in a new English melodrama is a marriage ceremony performed in a church by a burglar, who, being interrupted in stealing the silver communion utensils, puts on the rector's robe and reads the service.

GATHERED FROM ABROAD.

Kissing a woman's lips is a gross insult in Finland.

The Singalese, after extracting the honey from the bee, chew up the insect itself.

The Chinese tael is a coin which has never existed. It is simply a unit used for convenience.

Fashionable Japanese young ladies when they desire to look attractive, gild their lips.

A Swiss village is to be constructed at Paris for the exposition, at a cost of $600,000.

The revenue of Denmark is 40,000,000 crowns, one-half of which sum is absorbed by military expenditures.

Waiter girls in some of the large Munich cafes receive no wages, because they get as much as three or four dollars a day in fees.

Since 1879 more than 3,000 houses have been detenanted and closed in Dublin on account of their unsanitary condition.

When a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work for a year for the neighbors whose slumbers may have been disturbed.

POESIES OF THE POETS.

Be Not Vain Because of Spain.

We were tempted to be bumptious when the sinking of the Maine
Was followed by the drubbing we administered to Spain,
But 'twill pay us to remember it was arrogance and pride
Which led Spain to the sins for which her soldiers bled and died.
It may be that republics, like old monarchies effete,
May get the big-head badly, toppling off their props and feet.

We love our flag of freedom, with its brilliant promise-stars,
The many grand achievements frescoed in its battle scars,
The grand domain it represents, its men who fear no foe,
But ride the car of progress with resistless vim and go;
And yet 'tis well to fit the car with air-brakes and the like,
Control is of importance from a warship to a bike.

So let us mix humility with all our loud hurrahs,
Content with common sense to love our country and its cause,
To look for inspiration and true wisdom to the skies,
Remembering that God is great and in Him vict'ry lies;
So while we crow a little for the victory o'er Spain,
Mix love with all your loyalty—all braggart brays are vain—
Bombastic pride is but the sugar coating over pain.

The greatest are the humblest high in Heaven and here on earth.
Self-praise is but a bubble and a text for honest mirth;
We want to feel responsible for greatness and its use,
With penalties awaiting its perversion or abuse.
So do not stop to cackle or to waste the precious time,
March on in modest might toward our destiny sublime,
For gratitude is virtue, but mere boastfulness a crime.

I. EDGAR JONES.

Let Me Believe.

When boughs are shaken of bloom, and dead leaves drifting, too,
I would recall their first perfume and the sunlight sifting through;
When fields lie barren without, and bitter frosts are come,
Bid me not hear the winds of Doubt, that with the darkness roam.

When hours grow dim and gray, and the song of the year is sung,
Leave me the thrill of the dawning day, in a heart that is young, is young!
Though Hope be a blossom whirled, and Time doth pillage and win,
Let me hearken the pulse of the World, and learn of Truth therein.

Ay, though my dreams shall pale, while night but an ember lures,
Let me believe, though its light shall fail, that Love, that Love endures!
—Virginia W. Cloud, in Bookman.

Spain's $20,000,000.

What'll we do with this money of ours—
Money we scarcely expected?
No one will hint that we've wasted the hours
Nor the country's finances neglected.

Shall we devote it to powder and shot,
And talk about fierceness and slaughter,
Buying ships to be added, no doubt, to our lot
Of scrap-iron under salt water?

Shall we simulate pride, and still sneer at the rules
By which the world makes its progression?
Or shall we hire teachers and open up schools,
And try to be in the procession?
—Washington Star.

Palmistry.

She takes my hand with the soft diffidence
That seems a part of girlhood and proclaims
The timorous amateur; then glibly names
Each line thereon, but holds me in suspense
A sweet long while before she can commence
The oracle's deliv'ry. Like twin flames
Her cheeks burn up when finally she frames
The promise of long life and affluence.

If through some gypsy strain she reckons dear
Her reputation as a prophetess,
Then by her pleasant art may she divine
That it is thrice secured if she will clear
My way to all felicity with "yes"
In answer to a small request of mine.
—Edward W. Barnard, in Judge.

A Touching Tale.

The playwright with his manuscript
Went sadly on his way,
Threescore and more of managers
Refused his play that day;
Then from a corner dark there sprang
A robber bold and masked,
And of the author, with a gun,
His life or money asked.
"I've nothing but this play, I swear!"
Replied the trembling scribe;
"All say it is not worth the string
With which the cover's tied!"
The robber snatched the manuscript
And fled without delay.
"Thank God! At last!" the playwright cried,
"A man who'll take my play!"
—Boston Transcript.

A Lullaby.

Sof' an' low, sof' an' low,
An' sweetly es de rivah's flow,
We heahs de music cross de sea
Whah spreads de lan' of Is-ter-Be,
An' sweet an' low, an' sof' an' low,
De baby's teensy footfalls go;
But bimeby he's gwine be at peace
Whah roses spring an' lilies blow.

De music comes f'om hahps of gol',
Tetched by de fingers nevah ole,
An' Gawd leans down, leans down to heah
De strains dat's floatin' to His eah.
An' sweet an' low, an' sof' an' low,
De baby's teensy footfalls go;
But bimeby he's gwine be at peace
Whah roses spring an' lilies blow.
—Will T. Hale, in Chicago Times-Herald

Homely Advice.

Try to spread de gladness.
'Tain' no use to show
Other people's badness.
Folks is folks, you know.
Jes' be kind an' lovin'
To'ds yoh fellow man;
Dinner's in de oven,
An' de gravy's in de pan.

Don't you stop to listen
To a scan'lous tone,
'Ca'se you might be missin'
Bus'ness of yoh own.
Don't cloud hours dat's sunny
Wif "She says, says she."
Roast de turkey, honey,
An' let de neighbors be.
—Washington Star.

Life.

Whence and whither?
From the night,
We come hither
To the light.

Love and worry,
Joy and pain,
Toil and hurry—
Night again.
—J. A. Edgerton, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE FILIPINO CONGRESS.

Description of Its Opening by the Famous Insurgent Leader, Aguinaldo.

At last, to the sound of the national march, the delegates moved in a body to the door and then back again, divided, and then Aguinaldo, looking very undersized and very insignificant, came marching down, bearing an ivory stick with gold head and gold cord and tassels, says Harper's Weekly. A group of tall, fine-looking generals and one or two dignitaries in black accompanied him, and half surrounded him as they walked along. Mounting the chancel steps, Aguinaldo took the middle seat behind the table, the acting secretary of the interior took the place on his right, and a general occupied the carved chair on his left. Without any formal calling to order, the secretary rose and read the list of delegates, and sat down again. Then Aguinaldo stood up, and after the feeble vivas had ceased, took a paper from his pocket, and in a low voice, without gestures and without emphasis, and in the hesitating manner of a schoolboy, read his message in the Tagalog language. Only once was he interrupted by vivas, and that was when he alluded to the three great free nations—England, France, and America—as worthy models for imitation. He next read a purported translation in Spanish with even more difficulty, and when he had finished here was quite a round of cheers, proposed and led by the veteran general, Buencamino, for the president, the republic, and victorious army, and for the town of Malolos. Then Aguinaldo arose and declared the meeting adjourned until it should reassemble prepared to elect officers and to organize in the regular manner.

POLITENESS FOR NOTHING.

The Gallant Action of a Man Brings Only Humiliation at the Hands of a Proud Woman.

A stylishly attired woman was seen walking down Washington street the other day, attracting considerable attention by her fine figure and graceful carriage. Men turned to glance after her and women managed to see the sweep of her skirt and the cut of her coat behind out of the corners of their eyes without turning around at all, a habit most women have. At all events the woman was stunning and a young artist, turning to obtain a third look at her, saw to his delight that she dropped her purse. Hurriedly he ran to where the object lay and stooped down to get it. At the same instant a ragged Italian woman made a grab at it, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The young artist got it and the woman got it, and both were determined to retain his hold. After some words on the subject, during which the artist felt like a fool, he conquered and rushed frantically down the street, where the stunning woman could still be seen. He was breathless when he overtook her but, lifting his hat politely, he said: "I saw you drop your purse, madam, and take pleasure in returning it to you." Haughtily the woman looked at him. "Really, sir, you are very kind, but I have my purse," and she extended toward him a brand new article that had certainly just been taken from its paper wrapping. "I changed my money in this one," she continued, "and threw the old one away. You may have it if you like."

BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS.

This gentleman has recently been elected to congress from the state of Utah. His political and personal opponents assert that he is not only a powerful polygamist partisan, but also one of the most successful missionaries of the Mormon church. Besides having been elected to the house of representatives, Mr. Roberts and his friends have captured the state legislature and will send two United States senators to fight for the interests of polygamy in Washington. The republicans will contest Mr. Roberts' election in the house.

Some English Emigrants.

Up till now, if the inhabitant of a Norfolk village emigrates, it is generally to America, says a writer in Longman's Magazine, and very often he does not like America when he gets there. I remember a blacksmith with whom I was well acquainted going there, but in a couple of years or so he was to be seen working at the old forge in his native village. I asked him why he had come back, and he told me that he earned plenty of money out there, but he "didn't like it." When I was in New York a tailor came to see me who had been an apprentice here in Bungay. He told me the same story. Plenty of money, especially at times, but he "meant to get back as soon as he could." Also I had a conversation with an English coachman whose tale was much the same. His wages were large, but "there weren't no society for such as him;" in the states they were all "gents or niggers."

Tariff on Skulls.

A Swiss anthropologist, on his return from Patagonia, brought home with him a complete collection of Patagonian skulls, and when the custom house proposed to tax them on the basis of animals' bones imported as manure he protested that this was an insult to humanity. To his surprise his objection was listened to, and he received a receipt for the duty charged upon a higher scale, with the skulls entered as "returned emigrants' worn effects."

Earth's Hottest Region.

The hottest region on the earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name. For 40 consecutive days in July and August the thermometer has not fallen lower than 100 degrees, night or day, and often mounted as high as 128 degrees.

Lotteries in Montreal.

It is estimated by the police of Montreal that the people of that city spend over $2,500,000 a year on lotteries. The number of policy tickets bought annually is about 6,000,000.

STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC, BY PROSPER D'EPINAY.

This piece of work, which is now to be seen in Paris, represents 20 years of special study by the greatest living French sculptor. One sees in the statue the instinct of the horse scenting danger, while the self-possession of soul of Jeanne is shown in her attitude of prayer—it being the moment before battle. The exclusive aristocratic set of Paris has already paid homage to the author of the statue, and it is to be presumed that the mob will echo the sentiments of praise expressed by the leaders of society.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Wife of the Devil's Island Victim on the Situation.

She Points Out a Number of Reasons for Believing Her Husband Innocent of the Terrible Crime of Treason.

The London correspondent of the New York Journal has just secured from Mme. Dreyfus a statement in which she demonstrates the innocence of her husband, the exiled French military officer. Mme. Dreyfus declares without reserve that the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy. She signs the following:

First—Men of honor do not betray their country. My husband was a man of honor. All who know him admit that.

Second—I can conceive of no motive to induce him to commit such an act of treason. He dearly loves France. He had a splendid future in prospect. He was not in need of money. He was a man of independent means. He has always guarded with jealous care the fair name of his family. He has even given orders that all his fortune be expended in rehabilitating that name.

Third—My husband constantly and in the most solemn manner professes his innocence.

Fourth—France imitates the example of Russia in her blind prejudice against the Jews. This is the reason why it has been so difficult to let the light shine upon my husband's innocence.

Fifth—Most of the intellectual persons of France believe in the innocence of Capt. Dreyfus. His well-regulated life and his rapid military advancement induced them to look into his case. The leading newspapers in Paris hold that he is innocent.

Sixth—He was condemned upon evidence which was never shown to him nor to his counsel. The irregularity and the illegality of his condemnation are no longer denied. The laws of evidence did not govern the trial of Capt. Dreyfus.

Seventh—The character of the men who are most bitterly opposed to my

CAPT. DREYFUS.
(From a Picture Taken After His Degradation.)

husband is such that it establishes a strong presumption in favor of his innocence. Take the chief specimens—Marquis de Mores, the most violent Jew-baiter of his time; Col. Sandherr, who died in a madhouse; Commandant du Patty de Clam, who fears to face the charge of forgery; Col. Henry, the confessed forger and suicide; and Esterhazy, the unspeakable.

Eighth—Of the experts who examined the bordereau, upon which he was condemned, three declared that it was not in my husband's handwriting. Everybody knows now that the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy.

Ninth—Henry's forgery is in itself sufficient evidence that in the judgment of the men who opposed Capt. Dreyfus his condemnation needed propping up. This forgery was "la preuve absolue," which M. Cavaignac, when minister of war, recently read out to wildly enthusiastic deputies as putting the guilt of my husband beyond yea or nay.

Tenth—The seven officers who constituted the court-martial would not have condemned him were it not that, after their deliberations had been concluded, Gen. Mercier flourished before their excited eyes documents which he said were proofs of my husband's guilt. These documents were not examined, and were forgeries.

Eleventh—M. Goebert, the best living authority on graphology, says that the bordereau is not in the handwriting of Capt. Dreyfus.

Twelfth—It is now clear that the war department has broken down in its efforts to sustain a case against my husband.

Thirteenth—The four journalists who led the newspaper campaign against my husband are palpably unworthy of credence. Drumont, of the Libre Parole, praises Luchemi, the murderer of the empress of Austria; Deroulede is crazy upon the Jew question; Millevoye, of the Patrie, blundered before in the Norton forgery, and a bete noir is the breath of his nostrils to Rochefort of the Intransigeant.

Fourteenth—The specific accusations made by Zola in his famous letter, "I accuse," are turning out to be wonderfully accurate.

Fifteenth—The conductors of the campaign against my husband have hesitated at no crime. Forgery, roguery, conspiracy, duplicity, lying, and perhaps murder have been resorted to to keep my husband in chains.

Rough on the Priest.

It used to be the custom when the chief priest of one of the Congo tribes showed symptoms of illness to kill him forthwith, either by strangling or by the aid of a club, the natives believing that if he were allowed to die by disease all the rest of the world would perish.

SUNNY SIBERIA.

All of the Land Is Not Bleak and Desolate as Generally Supposed—Vegetation Is Luxuriant.

Thomas G. Allen, Jr., who, some years ago made a tour of the world awheel, has written an article on "The Boys of Siberia" for St. Nicholas. Mr. Allen says: "'As dreary and cold as Siberia' is an expression that has come to be almost a proverb. The very name has always conjured up a scene of desolation and perpetual winter, enlivened, perhaps, by a band of criminal exiles plodding along some lonely highway or practically buried alive in some gloomy mine pit. In imagination we have even heard the clanking of prison chains, the moaning of suffering men, and the sobs of distressed women. And yet, however displeasing the picture which the name of Siberia never fails to convey, its mysterious and melancholy associations have ever exerted a strange fascination. I must confess that I have been no exception to the general rule. At a very early age I developed the desire to visit this mysterious country, and to discover for myself, if possible, some of its terrible hidden secrets.

"It has been my good fortune, on two recent occasions, to gratify this wayward ambition; and from what I saw and experienced I can assure my youthful reader that his general gloomy notion about the 'land of snow and exiles' is, in the main, incorrect—that there is another and a very bright side to the Siberian picture.

"Not raising the question of the deplorable Siberian exile system, I would impress upon the reader that Siberia itself, in its southern portion at least, is a region where the vegetation is as varied and luxuriant, where the birds warble just as sweetly where the children play and the people laugh and sing just as cheerfully, as in our own country. In fact, that portion of Siberia which is now reached by the new Trans-Siberian railway might very justly be called the northern 'promised land of milk and honey;' for in its teeming soil, genial summer climate, and fabulous mineral wealth it is second to none in the world."

Caring for Hindoo Dead.

The Hindoos consider their dead as sacred and do not allow them to be handled by alien hands, the nearest male relative—son, father or brother—preparing the body for burial, and if there be none of these relatives a son is adopted by the family for the purpose.

The Queen's Footmen.

Queen Victoria's footmen wear wigs, which have eight rows of curls, whereas those of the prince of Wales are allowed seven rows, and those of the lord mayor of London are given six rows.

THE BANANA PLANTER.

In Honduras He Is a Creature Whose Philosophic Calm Is Never Disturbed.

"The small banana planter of Honduras is the happiest creature on earth," said a local shipper, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and nothing ever removes him from his philosophic calm. The frightful hurricane which raged along the Honduran coast on the 1st of the month absolutely destroyed scores of plantations. The trees were plucked out of the earth like blades of grass, the fragile buildings were blown into kindling wood, and nothing whatever left to tell the tale. Happening anywhere else, such a disaster would have been a tragedy of the first order, and meant incalculable suffering, but nature is very kind to her children on the banana coast. All that is necessary to rehabilitate the ravaged plantations is to stick a few clippings in the ground and wait for them to take root and bear. The work is usually divided between the planter and his wife—she sets out the clippings and he does the waiting. Some time during the year, if he is not too tired, he may rebuild his residence. This is done by tying a native rope around four suitable trees and laying cane stalks crossways over the top. Other cane stalks are now and then used for sides, but they are really unnecessary, as the Honduranian conception of privacy is very vague, and there is never anything to steal. So, as a matter of fact, the hurricane was much less calamitous than it appeared to those who are unfamiliar with native conditions. The principal loss which it entailed was in damage to the present banana crop, and the fruit grows with such rapidity that three months ought to completely repair it. Meantime, the planter does quantities of resting and is happy."

Feathers for Fashion.

Manufacturers of artificial birds buy directly from the farmers and make up their stock with no particular regard for the accurate representation of a species. Just at present the birds in fashion for mourning hats are small black parrots, and there are no such birds in nature. A fashion is in vogue to match the costume in the plumage of the bird trimmings, and manufacturers use their best art to supply the demand. Sooner or later this fashion will be the means of establishing regular farms for the production of feathers for millinery purposes.

Bells Worn by Girls.

In the eighteenth century Polish ladies obliged their daughters to wear little bells in order to proclaim where they were all the time.

RABBI GUSTAV GOTTHIEL, D. D.

This famous Jewish preacher has just finished a quarter of a century of successful labor as spiritual head of the famous temple Emanuel, at New York. Rabbi Gotthell is to the Israelites of the United States what Cardinal Gibbons is to the Catholic church and Bishop Potter to the Episcopalians. The rabbi was born at Pinne, Prussia, May 30, 1827. He receive a splendid education at the best schools of Europe, served as rabbi of the congregation at Manchester, England, for 13 years, and then came to the United States. His labors in New York have been characterized by wonderful success.

A MUSICAL FOR A COBRA.

An English woman residing in India one recent evening found, to her horror, that a huge cobra had coiled itself about her veranda rail, near which she sat playing the violin. She was too near the reptile to run away, so she continued playing while she gradually edged away. The snake was fascinated by the music, and responded to every change in time. Finally the lady gradually worked herself farther and farther, and then made a sudden bolt into her room and banged the door, leaving the cobra to wander disconsolately to its lair in the fields.

POPULATION OF EUROPE.

Disquieting Statistics Which Upset Many Preconceived Notions of the Old Countries.

It has popularly been supposed that the population of the monarchies and unstable republics of Europe was declining, or if not declining, increasing at a ratio so small as to be almost imperceptible. For nearly half a century there has been a steady stream of emigration from European countries to the United States, South America and Australia, and no increase of population in any European country from immigration from other countries than Europe. The devastating wars which, theoretically, at least, reduce the population of all military countries abroad, have operated to the disadvantage of many lands, and especially those which have maintained colonies the pacification of which requires military operations.

Again, the decrease of the birth rate in some European countries has been the subject of abstruse controversy among physicians and men of science, and yet it appears from official figures at hand that the increase in the total population of Europe during the past ten years has been nearly ten per cent., a statement which, published in the Revue Francaise de l'Etranger, of Paris, has obtained corroboration in other countries, and the correctness of which is proved by the records of countries in which there have been censuses recently.

At the beginning of the present century the population of Europe was put by Levasseur at 175,000,000. In 1830 it was 220,000,000. In 1860 it was 290,000,000, and in 1890 it was 350,000,000. It is now 380,000,000, and the continuance of the present rate of increase will make it 385,000,000 in 1900, ten per cent. increase over what it was in 1890.

The yearly emigration from Europe is about 500,000 at present, or 5,000,000 in a decade. In the absence of newcomers to make up this decrease and in view of the backward and unprogressive condition of many European countries, it might be supposed that there would be no vast gain of population, but the contrary of this is shown. The number of inhabitants is increasing all the time, although the means of maintaining them are not increasing in like ratio. These are the figures given of the increases in European countries during the past ten years: Russia, 14.5 per cent.; Germany, 11.5; Austria-Hungary, 9.6; England, 3.5; Italy, 4.5; France, 0.8. At this rate in 100 years Russia would have 228,000,000 inhabitants, Germany, 106,000,000; Austria, 79,000,000; England, 65,000,000; Italy, 44,000,000, and France, 40,000,000.

The modest estimate which this French statistician makes of the growth of population in his own country may, perhaps, disarm the answering criticism of the German statistician whose profound ethical treatment of "ratios" in population has already outrun many volumes of Leipsic, Berlin and Dresden publications, but the English and Scotch statisticians are not thus easily satisfied, and the Scotch statisticians especially are obdurate when asked to revise, correct, amend, or in any way modify their conclusions, as to the population of other countries, although in respect of the population of Scotland they are less steadfast. Possibly this is due to the fact that the population of Scotland varies comparatively little, though there has been a remarkable growth in late years of the population of its chief cities. The present population of Glasgow is in excess of 700,000, Edinburgh has 300,000, and Aberdeen 125,000.—N. Y. Sun.

GROUND IS THEIR TELEPHONE.

Amazon River Natives Talk from Camp to Camp by Means of a Novel Invention.

There are many claimants to the honor of having been the first to invent the telephone, and the fact is that few people really know who was the inventor. It is generally attributed to Edison, but it seems that that sorcerer had nothing whatever to do with it. At any rate, it seems that it is anything but a modern idea.

Travelers in the district of the Amazon tell us that the Catuquinaru Indians, since time immemorial, have been accustomed to correspond from one camp to another by means of a little device that recalls to one the small toy parchment telephones we used to play with in the days of our childhood.

They bury a hollow wooden cylinder in the earth, filling it half full of sand, fragments of bone and pulverized mica. The upper part remains empty, and is closed by a piece of leather, wood or indiarubber. This instrument is called a "cambarysu."

In the next camp, perhaps 1,600 yards away, is another similar instrument. When one camp wishes to correspond with the other, they strike violently with a mallet on the cambarysu, and the sound is transmitted by the earth to the cambarysu of the other camp.

As soon as the inhabitants hear the signal they answer by a similar one, and then two individuals, putting their ears near the apparatus, can converse as easily as we can at a London telephone. A traveler who has investigated this primitive telephone says that he is inclined to think that the nature of the soil has something to do with the wonderful transmission of sound.—London Chronicle.

Courage of Ignorance.

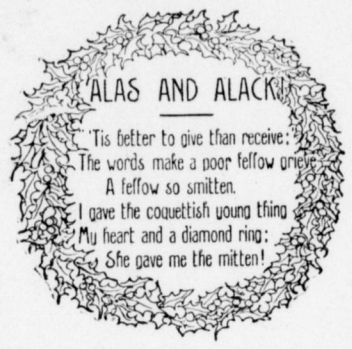
Manager—Your play is marvelously good. Its one fault is that it is beyond the abilities of my company.

Tankpleigh—Then how can I get it produced?

"You can easily get an amateur company to undertake it."—Roxbury Gazette.

First Made by Monks.

Champagne was first made by monks in the seventeenth century.


ALAS AND ALACK!
'Tis better to give than receive:
The words make a poor fellow grieve
A fellow so smitten.
I gave the coquettish young thing
My heart and a diamond ring;
She gave me the mitten!

A POSTPONED CHRISTMAS.

BY P. M'ARTHUR.

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THE story of the postponed Christmas is a tradition of the Preston family; but, like most traditions, it requires a few words of explanation to make it clear how such an unaccountable thing could happen.

Seventy years ago, when Henry Preston, the patriarch of an important Canadian family, settled in Kemoka, the strangely directed energy of Colonel Talbot was changing the wilderness on the northern shore of Lake Erie into a fruitful province. Year by year shiploads of peasants came from Great Britain to take up land in the territory where he was almost an absolute monarch, and with them came many younger sons of noble families who were ambitious to make their fortunes in the new world. Among the latter came our hero, and it was in the first year of his exile that the little adventure occurred that all who enjoyed his acquaintance often heard him describe.

In those days a Canadian winter had many terrors that have since become a memory. The autumnal rains changed the level country into a series of vast swamps, and when these miry reaches were frozen to a depth of several feet the winter had a foundation on which to build. In consequence, from the 1st of December to the middle of March there was almost uninterrupted cold weather, when the thermometer remained steadily at a point it cannot now reach without the aid of a cold wave from the northwest, but the swamps are now drained, the forests that held the snow have been cleared away and a variable climate has taken the place of the earnest weather that was then the rule. Even worse than the cold, however, was the almost unimaginable loneliness. When the winter had fairly set in, the intense frost put a check on all communication, even though it solidified and improved the roads that were usual-

LETTERS THAT WERE NOT REDEEMED WERE EXPOSED IN THE WINDOW.

ly quite as bad as those of Scotland "before they were made." As neighbors in the early twenties often lived ten miles apart visits were infrequent, and during the dreary winters not a few of the hardy pioneers went mad from sheer loneliness. And to this desolation was added a suffocating feeling of being buried alive. The dark forests rose on every side and travel where they might the pioneers could find no relief from the inclosing walls. For almost 100 miles in every direction there was no elevation sufficiently great to overlook the forest and gladden the eye with a view that would give the imagination the sense of freedom it craved. What wonder that in such a situation the pioneers were sometimes known to climb the loftiest trees at the risk of their lives so as to gain a wider prospect such as they were accustomed to in the civilized and pleasingly diversified countries from which they came.

But this distressing state of affairs is now a thing of the past. Instead of the isolation that tortured the pioneers there is now a danger of overcrowding, instead of monotony there is overmuch variety, where lumbering stagecoaches toiled once a week over corduroy railroad trains pass every hour, and a Canadian winter is now a season of leisure and enjoyment.

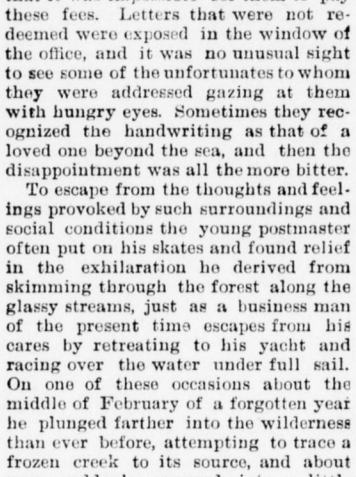
The village of Kemoka, where Preston kept store and was the postmaster from 1820 to 1830, was one of the dreariest spots on the continent during the long winters that then prevailed. It was deep in that forest that gave a name to the Longwoods district, and the settlers who patronized the store, blacksmith and inevitable tavern were scattered over a large territory. In such a place, where companionship was so necessary, it was but natural that a man who had been gently nurtured could not find it, and during his first winter young Preston was often on the verge of despair. In his position as postmaster the poverty of the pioneers was brought home to him more keenly than in any other way. At that time the young colony was so misgoverned and every department of the public service was so scandalously conducted for the benefit of private individuals that the extortionate fees charged by officials frequently made letters cost from 5 to 7

"HOW DID YEH GET INTEH THE WRASSLE WITH MELCHISEDEC?"

shillings when they reached the office at which they were to be delivered. Letters from home were naturally the greatest source of pleasure to these lonely people, yet many were so poor that it was impossible for them to pay these fees. Letters that were not redeemed were exposed in the window of the office, and it was no unusual sight to see some of the unfortunates to whom they were addressed gazing at them with hungry eyes. Sometimes they recognized the handwriting as that of a loved one beyond the sea, and then the disappointment was all the more bitter.

To escape from the thoughts and feelings provoked by such surroundings and social conditions the young postmaster often put on his skates and found relief in the exhilaration he derived from skimming through the forest along the glassy streams, just as a business man of the present time escapes from his cares by retreating to his yacht and racing over the water under full sail. On one of these occasions about the middle of February of a forgotten year he plunged farther into the wilderness than ever before, attempting to trace a frozen creek to its source, and about noon suddenly emerged into a little clearing of whose existence he had not previously been aware. Knowing the hospitality of the pioneers, he decided to visit the little log hut that stood on the edge of the clearing and get his dinner before returning to his office.

After unstrapping his skates he started toward the house, from the stone chimney of which a cheerful smoke was ascending. He had proceeded but a few steps when he was confronted by an aggressive apparition that startled him into headlong activity. Just in time to escape a gnarled and twisted pair of horns, he sprang nimbly to the top of a stump. Beneath him stood the strangest creature he had ever seen. The head and horns were those of a sheep, but instead of a woolly fleece the animal wore a kind of overcoat made of hempen canvas sewed roughly with cords of basswood bark. A careful examination convinced him that his assailant was the venerable leader of a small flock of sheep, though he could by no means guess the meaning of his masquerading appearance. Having satisfied himself that the creature was not supernatural, he jumped down from the stump intending to proceed to the house, but before he had taken five steps he was sent headlong into a snowdrift. He was blinded and



"THAT'S THE LITTLE MAN THAT GOT MELCHISEDEC INTO TROUBLE."

half smothered by the dry snow, and as he partly rose to his feet, spluttering and clawing, he was bowled over again by his aggressive enemy.

Now Preston had heard in his youth that when attacked by a butting ram one should lie still and wait for the brute to go away. He decided to try the plan, but he made the mistake of his life. He had barely flattened himself out on the ground when the ram landed on the small of his back with the force of a pile driver. The ram seemed inclined to use him as the circus clowns do the cushion on which they turn somersaults, and he quickly realized that though such a scheme might have been all right with a bellwether reared in the lap of luxury, it was a complete failure with this crook pated, cross grained old wretch who had taken to wearing a burlap overcoat and had a pair of horns that would have done credit to a dilemma. As soon as Preston recovered his breath he uttered a yell that roused the echoes for miles and grappled with his tormentor. He caught him by the horns and together they rolled through the drifts, collided with stumps and sent the snow flying in clouds, while Preston's yells mingled with the frightened bleating of the ram. The uproar brought the farmer on the scene, and with a few well directed kicks he made the ram lose interest in the battle and return to his neglected flock, with his coat trailing after him. The farmer helped Preston to his feet and inquired:

"How did yeh get inteh the wrassle with Melchisedec?"

"Beelzebub, you mean, don't you? I was coming up to your house when the freak bunted me."

"Well, yeh mustn't be too hard on him, if yeh ain't hurt. Yeh ain't, are yeh?"

"No."

"Yeh see, he's had a lot to try his speerit this winter. The wind may be tempered to the shorn lamb, as the sayin is, but it ain't by a long shot for a shorn ram, and I kinder guess the fit of his overcoat ain't exactly to his likin. But 'scuse me for talkin so much before wishin yeh a merry Christmas."

"A what?" asked Preston as he looked at the farmer with an air of bewilderment.

"A merry Christmas."

"Nonsense, man. This is almost the end of February. Christmas was over two months ago."

"Not by a long shot it ain't. Today is Christmas, I tell yeh. Yeh must have got twisted when havin it out with Melchisedec. He didn't hit yeh on the head, did he?"

"Now, see here, what sort of nonsense is this you are talking about Christmas?" asked Preston, with the air of a man who was ready to get angry.

"None at all. Yeh must come to the house and have Christmas dinner with us, and maybe that'll convince yeh."

Preston did what he could to remove from his clothing the effects of the encounter with Melchisedec and followed the farmer to his house. The man was one of those natural pioneers who had moved into Ontario because the settlements on the St. Lawrence river were becoming uncomfortably civilized—a man who was at home with nature and had a way of making the best of the rougher side of life. His wife was a woman who was in every way in accord with him, and when Preston was ushered into the one room of the hut she returned his greeting shyly, but still frankly.

"This is the new postmaster, Jane," the farmer had said by way of introduction, "and old Melchisedec went at him as if he'd been keepin back a registered letter, and do yeh know," he added, with a wink that required fully half of his whiskered face to execute, "he didn't know that today was Christmas until I told him."

The woman looked at her husband laughingly and, understanding the meaning of his wink, she chimed in:

"That is funny, but I don't suppose he'll object to havin his Christmas dinner with us just the same."

"Well," replied Preston, looking hungrily at a huge wild turkey that was browning in a heavy iron pan on the coals before the roaring fireplace, "you may be poking fun at me, but that old gobbler is no joke, and he smells appetizing."

The bill of fare, though brief, was of a kind to satisfy an appetite sharpened by vigorous exercise in the open air. The savory turkey was stuffed with chestnuts, and there was a large wooden dish full of steaming potatoes that had been saved for the occasion. These, with fresh scones of johnnycake, completed the homely banquet.

While they were at the table there was a sudden stir in the pieces of blanket that covered a large sap trough in the corner, and the querulous cry of a baby was heard. The mother hastened to take her child from its primitive cradle, and while she was hushing him the father explained to the guest:

"That's the little man that got Melchisedec into trouble and made us postpone Christmas."

"But I don't understand how," said Preston.

"Well," replied his host half humorously, half defiantly, "hardworkin folks like us never have time for Christmas, but when this little fellow came along it didn't seem just right that he shouldn't have one. But things wasn't ready just in time. Yeh know yourself there couldn't be no Christmas without baby havin socks to be hung up, so we had to shear old Melchisedec to get wool, and as the socks didn't get made till this week we just naturally had to postpone Christmas until we were ready for it."

Preston entered into the spirit of the occasion and added a handful of pennies to the little doll and string of glass beads that Santa Claus had left in the stiff little pair of stockings, and the shadows were long before he passed the guard of Melchisedec and returned to his lonely office.

The Christmas Spirit.

"Peace on earth, eh?" growled old Crusty to his wife the day after Christmas.

"Peace on earth, eh? And you bought that boy a drum!"

JORDAN BROS.

—Dealers in—

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods, Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats, Fruit in season, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery and School Supplies.

A complete line of Fall and Winter Goods.

We would be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock whether you purchase or not.

Goods delivered anywhere in town, free of charge.

JORDAN BROS.,

No. 43, W. Fifth St., Emporium.

Traveler's Guide.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R

Time Table taking Effect June 6th, 1898.

"The Grand Scenic Route."

READ UP.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	.....	.....
ar. K't'ng Smt...	8 55	7 38	.....	12 25	.....	.....
.... Austin,....	8 10	7 08	.....	12 00	.....	.....
....Costello,....	.....	7 00	.....	11 53	.....	.....
....Wharton,....	.....	6 46	.....	11 41	.....	.....
Cross Fork J'ct,	.....	6 00	.....	10 56	.....	.....
....Corbett,....	.....	5 31	.....	10 29	.....	.....
...Germania....	.....	5 20	.....	10 18	.....	.....
dp. Galeton,....	P. M.	5 13	.....	10 12	.....	.....
ar, "	7 10	.....	12 55	10 90	.....	.....
... Gaines, ...	6 55	.....	12 41	9 42	.....	.....
..Sabinsville,..	6 30	.....	12 17	9 06	.....	.....
...Westfield,...	6 19	.....	12 06	8 52	.....	.....
.. Knoxville	6 05	.....	11 50	8 30	.....	.....
....Osceola,....	5 55	.....	11 41	8 07	.....	.....
....Elkland,....	5 51	.....	11 36	7 58	.....	.....
Lv Addison,....	5 15	.....	11 05	7 15	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	.....	.....

READ DOWN.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....	.....
Lv K'ting Smt....	.....	12 40	7 50	9 10	.....	.....
.....Austin.....	6 40	1 05	8 20	9 50	.....	.....
....Costello....	6 47	1 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Wharton	6 59	1 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross Fork Jct.	7 41	2 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Corbett.....	8 11	2 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Germania....	8 22	2 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar. Galeton,	8 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Galeton,	8 38	2 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....Gaines.....	8 52	3 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
..Sabinsville....	9 21	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
...Westfield....	9 33	3 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. Knoxville....	9 47	3 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Osceola	9 58	4 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Elkland	10 03	4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar. Addison....	10 34	4 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Read up. Read down.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....
.....	5 10	10 00	Ar. .Galeton .Lv	6 30	1 05	.....
.....	4 51	9 41	....Walton.....	6 47	1 24	.....
.....	4 27	9 17	..Newfield Jct..	7 13	1 50	.....
.....	4 09	8 59	West Bingham,.	7 30	2 06	.....
.....	3 58	8 48	..... Genesee....	7 41	2 18	.....
.....	3 53	8 43	.... Shongo	7 46	2 24	.....
.....	3 30	8 20	dp Wellsville ar	8 06	2 46	.....
						.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....
.....	4 40	10 10	ar..Galeton.. lv	8 25	2 00	.....
.....	4 20	9 58	.....Gaines.....	8 43	2 26	.....
.....	3 50	9 38	lv..Ansonia ..ar	9 15	3 00	.....

			STATIONS.			A. M.
.....	P. M.	A. M.	ar dp	A. M.	P. M.	.....
.....	2 00	7 30	Cross F'k Junc.	11 00	6 00	.....
.....	1 00	6 30	dp Cross Fork ar	12 00	7 00	.....

All trains run daily except Sunday.

CONNE TIONS.

At Keating Summit with W. N. Y. & P. R. R. for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with Fall Brook R. R. for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. west for Coudersport, east for Ulysses and points on Cowanesque Valley branch of Fall Brook R.R.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., for points east and west.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.

H.C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Buffalo, N.Y

C.W. GOODYEAR, Gen'l Man'gr. Buffalo.

W. W. ATWOOD, Supt. Addison. N. Y.

W. C. Park, Supt. Austin, Pa.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10	4	6	2
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany,.....	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,.....		*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,.....		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,.....		3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,.....		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 33
Mina,.....		*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,.....		4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,.....		○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
	Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,.....		.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,.....		.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,.....		.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymonds's,.....		.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,.....		.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,.....		.....	.....		1 45
Newfield Junction,.....		.....	.....	7 02	1 50
Perkins,.....		.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's,.....		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,.....		.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,.....	Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1	5	3	.....
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Ulysses,.....	Lv.	7 32	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's,.....		*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,.....		○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,.....			*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,.....		7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,.....		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,.....		7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's.....		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,.....		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,.....		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,.....		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport, ...		○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport, ...	Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	.....
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds,.....		○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,.....		*8 46	*6 06	*1 27	.....
Mina,.....		8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,.....		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,.....		9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,.....		9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,.....		○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany,.....		9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y. for points north and south, At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R., north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLMSTED'S DRY GOODS STORE.

NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

Part of our Fall Goods are here and more are on the way. Come and see is the cordial invitation we extend to all. The goods are new and the prices are right.

A large assortment of

Men's, Women's and Childrens' Underwear, Art Linens, Traced Centre Pieces, Cushion Covers, Heminway's Embroidery, Silks, Towels, Towelings and Napkins, Damask Tablings.

BLACK CAT BRAND — THE COOPER LEATHER STOCKING SERIES — Kenosha — "FAST BLACKS"

Table Cloths, Sheetings, Blankets and Bed Comfortables, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies and Childrens' Muslin and Flannelette Underwear A good variety of Infants Robes.

Offerings for CASH Only.

Ladies, set, white wool vests and pants, usually sold at $1.00, for 60 cents.

Ladies' set, white wool vests and pants, usually sold at $1.25, for 75 cents.

Ladies' set, white wool vests and pants, usually sold at $1.50, for 90 cents.

Childrens' white wool vests and pants, usually sold at 65c, for 45 cents.

Childrens' white wool vests and pants, usually sold at 75c, for 50 cents.

Childrens' white wool vests and pants, usually sold at 85c, for 60 cents.

Childrens' white wool vests and pants, usually sold at $1.15, for 70 cents.

Childrens' white wool vests and pants, usually sold at 50c, for 35 cents.

Childrens' white wool vests and pants, usually sold at 45c, for 30 cents.

Infants' pants and vests usually sold at 45c, for 30c. These are short sleeves.

Ladies' white Merino vests, sold at 65c for 45 cents.

These are all perfect goods. Come early.

D. E. OLMSTED,

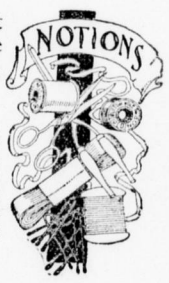
Near Odd Fellows Hall, East Fourth St.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

Our line of Groceries is complete. Our aim is to purchase nothing but the best and keep our stock fresh. Come and examine our goods.

Our shoes are from the best manufactures in the country. They comprise all the latest styles and colors in footwear.

Our lines of linens and domestics are carefully selected from large stocks and are the best goods for the money obtainable. If in need of such goods give us a tria.



Our notion department is made up of only reliable tgoods at medium prices. Examine and let us name you prices.

Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing has arrived. In it you will find all the latest cloths. Call and examine before line is qroken.

We have shirts and lots of them at all prices. Let us show them to you and name our prices.

If you want to save money, give us a call. We defy competition. All goods guaranteed.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

Trinkets

In Sterling Silver and Pearl, Paper Envelope Openers, Hat and Clothes Brushes, Trays, Bon Bon Spoons, Aluminum Clothes Brush and Tray. Fancy Willow Baskets for paper, for work, for wall pockets. Gifty things that are handy on dressing table.

Our east window has a Christmas tree, containing all tree decorations at one cent to ten cents. Your own selection for ten cent.

Musical Instruments from a jewsharp to piano. In fact we carry about everything you may wish for in our line.

Christmas Display.

The consensus of opinion as estimated from the enthusiastic expressions heard on all sides, seems to be that all previous Christmas displays in our store has been exceeded, not only in extent, but in newness, excellence, originality and exclusiveness. To the people of Emporium and vicinity come and see, sight-seeing only puts one in form to know how to enjoy this Christmas display it is in a class peculiar to itself—it is simply LLOYD'S.

H. S. LLOYD,

EMPORIUM, PA.

Oh! Ho! Oh! Ho!

H
O
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He has come this way,
He hascome this way,
With reindeer fleet and speedy sleigh;
He's muffled in furs from top to toe,
And whistled merrily o'er the snow:
Oh, ho! Oh, ho! to Lloyd's Christmas store I go.
He came o'er the snow,
Oh, ho! Oh ho!
He whisttled merrily over the snow,
Oh, ho! Oh, ho! to Lloyd's Chrisimas store I go, Oh ho!

LEADERS IN HOLIDAY TRADE

Baby Showing

The demands of our business in dolls, has made increase space an necessity, one whole section on west side of our store, you will find our Babies' Kingdom. So many dolls that little mothers will get distracted in the choosing. Grown-up dolls, baby dolls, boy dolls, girl dolls, French dolls, German dolls, Swiss dolls, dolls that bring thoughts of the Emerald Isle, colorrd dolls Chinese rubber dolls, just plain rag dolls, dolls with movable eyes and limbs, and every other kind, to please the children.

Sellaloyd

The first table in the centre aisle is devoted to showing of Celluloyd goods, Jewel Cases, Toilet Cases trimmed with silver, Nectie Cases, Fan Cases, Combination Cuffs and Collar Boxes, Manicure Sets, Combination Toilet and Manicure Ca Glove Boxes, Whisk Holders, Ladies' Writing pads. Early choosers get best selection in these dainty remembrances.

Givable Books

When books are used as gifts they not only cause pleasure and satisfaction to the recipient, but also carry with them evidence of the refined feeling which inspired their selection, thus doing double duty. A good, pure Book makes an ideal gift and few if any, are insensible to its charm. We've so many Quibble Books here, and for all ages and taste, that a whole page of description would be scarcely a hint. Come in and take a look at our large line, it won't cost you anything.

Kodaks

If you think of buying a Kodak for your lady or gentleman friend, you want to be sure that it is a good one. The Bull's-Eye Kodak, is perhaps the safest choice—surest to suit any one; convenient and easy to operate. Makes pictures 3½ inches square; of course we have other styles of Kodaks from $5 up and a splendid showing of plate cameras of every sort, and all the material necessary in developing.

Games, FUN FOR YOUNG and OLD

A section of the centre aisle of our Big Toy Store is devote to all sorts of odd and interesting games. "Grandpa" and "Auntie" will enjoy these as well as the young people and children.

HINTS—Crokinole Boards, Bagatelle, table Croquet, Parcheei, Military games, Klondike, Pot of Gold. But the Toy Store is full of such helps to holiday merriment at less than usual costs. Of course they'll go in a jiffy.

Puzzling

It is often puzzling what to give, with the best will and intention there are often limitations that restrict the Christmas giving. It may be the purse. It may be lack of time to pick and choose. It may be doubt as to what will be acceptable.

Harry S. Lloyd's Store.

Offers almost illimitable opportunities for wise holiday buying. Doubts as to what to get and how much to pay are resolved into certainties by a study of his values and prices.

SANTA CLAUS.

Photo Frames

Newest, Prettiest, Oddest at little prices, these Photo Frames on our west counter, in Celluloyd, in China, in Gold plated, in satin and in hand-painted styles. These are going very fast.

Leather Gifts

Combination Pocket Books of black and colored leather, metal corners. Ladies' Pocket Book trimmed with silver. Music Rolls of genuine leather and Leather Photo Frames and leather Lap Tablet trimmed with silver. A fine showing in these goods.

Toys, Toys, Toys,

AT, AT, AT,

Lloyd's! Lloyd's! Lloyd's!

A WONDERLAND OF TOYS.

We venture to say that the greatest line of strictly new Toys, Dolls and Games ever put on sale in Emporium is now ready. No hold-overs here from previous years, as every article was purchased this season. The little folks all say that its the greatest Toy Circus ever came to Emporium, and they seem to be practically a unit in the wish that Santa Claus will do his choosing at this store.

Diaries

These books for daily jotting, some folks would hardly do without, and still, many others prefer cudgeling their memories for things they'd know in a moment with an easily kept diary to help. Almost starting time. The new Diaries are here in splendid assortment. Your own particular style and arrangement is here if anywhere.

China AND GLASSWARE

The home table must have its dainty China and Glassware, and no table is complete without some fine piece of China on it. Our assortment of Jardinieres we think is the finest display in the city. A charming choosing in sizes, shapes, and decorations, colors and prices. These goods make a most dainty and acceptable Christmas gift.

SQUAN CREEK FOLK.

Jep Jones Tells About a Fourth of July Celebration.

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

One y'ar, along about the 1st of May, things was goin' so well in Squan Creek that everybody was feelin' good, and Joshua Griffin got up at a meetin' of the Liar's club and said:

"Bein' this town would hev fit the British to the last gasp, if tha' had bin any town here doorin' the revolutionary war, and bein' all of us stand ready to sacrifice our last drop of blood fur this glorious republic, I move that we go in fur a reg'lar old-fashioned Fourth of July celebrashun this y'ar. We ain't had a celebrashun since the cannon busted and killed two men, seven y'ars ago, while Barnegat and Brigantine hev put in their best licks every time."

Joshua's words was received with shouts of applause, and Moses Leffingwell got up and seconded the moshun and said:

"When this guv'ment wants patriots to shed their blood by the gallon all it has to do is to telegraf to Squan Creek. I don't want to be carried off by mumps or measles, but when it cums to layin' my life down on the alter of my kentry I'm ready to stretch out both my legs and die. I know that the rest of ye feel the same way, and I feel that we orter set an example to the kentry at large."

Several others spoke in the same strain, and it was unanimously resolved that Squan Creek should hold the biggest and gloriousest celebrashun in all her history. Varus committees was appinted, and every man present put down his name fur five dollars. There was sich enthoosiasm that four benches was broken all to smash and the door busted off its hinges. Fur two or three days everybody was braggin' around about what was goin' to be done, and sum of the folks felt so patriotic that they couldn't stand still, but then sunthin' happened. Adinabad Jones went to Josh Griffin and said:

"Look-a-here, Josh, whenever a town holds a celebrashun they allus hev sumbody to make a speech, don't they?"

"They allus do," says Josh.

"Somebody to talk about tyranny throwin' the tea in the Boston harbor, battle of Bunker Hill, and so on?"

"That's the sort."

"And who's goin' to do it fur us?" said Adinabad, as he begins to gesture with his right arm.

"I reckon I'll tackle that job myself. I ain't no great speech-maker, but I've bin readin' up on things, and if I don't happen to hev a cold in my head I think I kin keep the crowd a-shoutin' from start to finish."

"Josh, I want that place fur myself," said Abinadab, as he swallers a lump in his throat. "I ain't no brag, as you know, but I kin make the best speech of any man in this town. I've read more about that revolutionary war than all the rest of ye put together, and I've got a voice that kin be heard two miles."

That was the beginnin' of the row. Both men wanted the place, and both said they'd go right outer the celebrashun onless they got it. They was still wranglin' over it when Levi Stokes meets Sam Andrews and says:

"Sam, if we hev a celebrashun we will hev a parade with it, won't we?"

"Of course," says Sam.

"And the feller who leads that parade on a hoss will be the grand marshal?"

"Yes."

"Wall, I ain't dyin,' to show off, but bein' my great-grandfather fell at Lexington, and bein' I was a three-months' man in the last war, they'll naturally expect me to be grand marshal. What kind of a uniform would you wear if you was me?"

"I wouldn't wear any," says Sam. "If I was you I'd git into about the middle of the purceshun, and march along shoutin' fur liberty or death."

"Fur which reasons?" asks Levi.

"Fur the reasons that I'm to be grand marshal myself. I ain't doin' no braggin', but I'm free to say that when I'm on hossback everybody says I looks like Gineral Washington crossin' the Delaware. I was grand marshal of the parade at Keyport seven years ago, and it was the howlinest success ever heard of."

"Sam," says Levi, as he turns red and white, "I'm either goin' to be grand marshal of that parade, or I won't give a red cent fur the celebrashun nor yell one yell fur liberty!"

"Same here!" says Sam, and they was still jawin' about it, when up cums Absolam Honeyman, and says:

"Thar' ain't no use of you fellers wastin' breath over it. My grandfather fit at Bunker Hill, and I was wounded at Bull Run, and I don't take a back seat fur nobody. It's already settled that I'm to be the grand marshal."

On the same day, as Ike Tanner was goin' down on the wharf whistlin' "Yankee Doodle," and wantin' to die fur his kentry, he meets Mark Duster, who says:

"Ike, it's a glorious thing to die fur liberty, ain't it?"

"You bet," says Ike.

"I'm wishin' I could perish this very minit, though my ole woman is goin' to hev pork and beans fur dinner. Say, Ike, thar'll be fireworks in the evenin', won't they?"

"Of course. Can't hev no celebrashun without fireworks."

"And thar's got to be a boss of them fireworks?"

"Fur sure, and he's got to be the biggest kind of a patriot, too. Nobody around Squan Creek has ever heard me do any braggin', but I'd jest as lief tell you that I lost a grandfather and four uncles at Monmouth. British killed the hull five of 'em right thar'."

"I had two grandfathers and five uncles killed in the same battle," says Ike, arter a little thinkin'.

THEY WAS STILL JAWIN' ABOUT IT.

"And what of it?"

"Nothin', 'cept that I'm the man to boss them fireworks."

"Not this y'ar, Ike, 'cause I've already been selected fur the place. I'm dependin' on you to bring up the tail of the daytime parade with a banner of 'Death to Tyrants' above yer head."

"I'll be durned if I will!" shouts Ike; and the two fell to abusin' each other and makin' threats of what they would do. In the crowd which gathered round 'em was Hank Taylor and Dr. Green, and as they shook hands the Doc says:

"Hank, whenever ye kin spare them five dollars fur the celebrashnu I'll take 'em and check ye off."

"What'll you take 'em fur?" asks Hank.

"Fur the reason that I'm goin' to be treasurer. I don't care for the honor, but bein' I lost seven cousins in the revolutionary war, it was thrust upon me."

"I don't care nuthin' about your cousins," shouts Hank, "and I'm goin' to be treasurer myself."

"But you can't be."

"But I will be, or I won't mix in."

Then Silas Beebe, John Wakefield, and Joe Horner all chipped in, and said the place was to cum to them; and there was a row in which several men got battered. It was a reg'lar ruction all over town fur three or four days, with everybody wantin' an office and nobody wantin' to be plain folks; and then a special meetin' of the Liars' club was called. When it was opened, Deacon Hardbuckle got up and said:

"Thar ar' sum towns which ain't got no patriotism 'tall, and sum which has got too blamed much. One 'pears to be about as bad as t'other. As we all want to die fur our kentry, but as thar' ain't no chance jest at present, I move that we postpone the celebrashun and keep right on diggin' fur clams and tongin' fur oysters."

That was the way out of it, and we took it, and nobody's bin idjit 'nuff since that day to more for another celebrashun.

MRS. LILLIAN STEVENS.

Miss Willard's Successor as Head of the W. C. T. U. Well Equipped for the Work.

It was a foregone conclusion before the meeting of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, at St. Paul, that Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Maine, would succeed the late Miss Willard, as president of the National W. C. T. U. When the day for the election of officers came Mrs. Stevens received all but 29 of the 356 votes cast for the president of the greatest organization of women in the world.

Mrs. Stevens comes to her new office admirably equipped for the duties that

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.
(President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

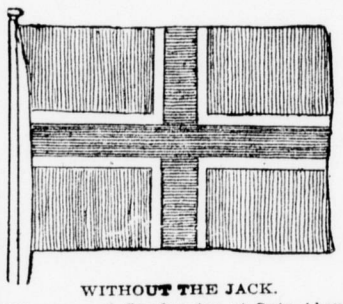
before her wait. She was one of Miss Willard's nearest and dearest friends, and was with her during her last hours. Few women have had larger experience in temperance and philanthropic work. She has for 22 years held the office of president of the state W. C. T. U. of Maine, and is now president of that most active temperance organization. She has been recording secretary of the national W. C. T. U. She had also been vice president-at-large of the national union, Miss Willard, herself, nominating her to that office. She has always been one of the most aggressive workers, not only in the temperance movement, but in the cause having for its object the uplifting of humanity. She is now the Maine representative on the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. She was the warm personal friend of Neal Dow. They spent many years working together to bring about the present temperance laws in Maine.

A large-hearted, intensely earnest and active woman and one of very clear and acute perceptions, Mrs. Stevens will wear worthily the mantle of Miss Willard.

NORWAY'S NEW FLAG.

Its Adoption Will Be Fought Vigorously and Persistently by the Swedish People.

A great stir has been caused in Norway and Sweden by the recent action of the storthing at Christiania in the matter of the Norwegian flag. The storthing has voted that hereafter Norway's banner shall float without a jack—the symbol of the union with Sweden. Some say that should King Oscar veto the resolution two more diets must pass upon the matter before it can go into effect; others that the new flag will come into immediate use. Since 1844 the closest relations have been maintained between Norway and Sweden. At that time the flag of each nation was changed so that the jack in the upper left-hand corner combined the colors of the other nation. For several years past, however, there has been a growing feeling of discontent in Norway concerning the close relations of



WITHOUT THE JACK.
(Norway and Sweden Are at Outs About Their Flags.)

the two powers. This dissatisfaction King Oscar has striven to assuage. The two countries have entirely separate and distinct governments, but are ruled by the same king, Oscar of Sweden. Each country has its own parliament, which passes laws for its respective country. All laws are subject to the approval or disapproval of the king.

The flag of Norway, with the jack left out, will be four red corners, with a Greek cross of blue through the center. The Swedish flag has four blue corners, with a jack of red, blue and yellow in the upper left-hand corner and a Greek cross of yellow in the center. The Norwegian flag had formerly the jack, which contained the bar of yellow as a symbol of the union with Sweden, but this will not appear in the flag in the future.

Not in Need of Hints.

Nothing galls the natural pride of the true-blue Scotchman more than to have Scotland overlooked. A striking instance of this feeling is said to have occurred at the battle of Trafalgar. Two Scotchmen, messmates and bosom cronies, happened to be stationed near each other when the celebrated signal was given from Admiral Nelson's ship: "England expects every man to do his duty." "Not a word about poor Scotland," dolefully remarked Donald. His friend cocked his eye, and, turning to his companion, said: "Man, Donald, Scotland kens weel eneuch that nae son o' hers needs to be tell't to dae his duty. That's just a hint to the Englishers."

BLIND TOM'S MOTHER.

Her Name Is Charity Wiggins and She Is 85 Years Old.

Convinced That Her Talented Son Has Been Prejudiced Against Her by Persons Who Want to Control His Money.

It is not usually known that Blind Tom's mother is alive, writes Annie Rittenhouse in the Philadelphia Press. Her name is Charity Wiggins. She lives in Columbus, Ga., with one of her daughters.

Aunt Charity is 85 years old, and is one of the colored people who belong to the old southern regime. She is courteous, intelligent, deferential and wins the respect of her own race and the white race.

She is looked upon in the light of an oracle by the colored people in Columbus, for she has traveled far and wide with her son, the famous Blind Tom, musician

Aunt Charity never gets tired of telling of her son Tom. If the northern visitor who frequents the Georgia resorts will go out to the suburbs where she lives Aunt Charity will receive the guest with courtesy and good will and sit and talk to her about her son, the genius of the age.

But Aunt Charity has a grievance, and she will tell you that as soon as she tells you anything about Tom. She says he is not writing to her as often as he should. Aunt Charity believes that the people he is living with at Highlands, N. J., have prejudiced him against her and that is the reason she rarely hears from him.

She probably has a good deal in her favor in this prejudice, for there is something very queer about Blind Tom's being kept so closely and guarded so secretly in that queer old hermitage on the coast of New Jersey.

The natives in that place say that it is as much as a man's life is worth to talk to Blind Tom; that he is guarded like a prisoner. If poor old Aunt Charity knew all about her son that the natives are saying, the old soul would be sorrier than she is now. It certainly

AUNT CHARITY WIGGINS.
(Better Known as the Mother of the Famous Blind Tom.)

is true that somebody has Blind Tom's money, and his mother has not a bit of it.

She traveled for nine years with Blind Tom, and that traveling was as near Heaven as she will ever get this side of the real Heaven. The other Heaven which she enjoys in this life is the exceeding astonishment she creates in her own race by talking to them for hours in the dusky southern twilight of the wonderful things she saw and the things she heard during these great nine years when she was north. However, old Aunt Charity always winds up with a shake of the head and says: "But I am mighty glad to be back in Georgia!"

Aunt Charity says the reason she has for believing that Blind Tom was prejudiced against her was the same reason that made her leave New York. She was there four years ago, and Tom came to her and said: "Mother, you must go home." "Tom, what put that into your head?" Then he put out his hands as if he would shove her away He said: "If you don't go we will make you go," and he intimated that the people had told him to say this.

The people were evidently those shrewd ones who knew that if Tom's family had Tom's money there would not be much left for them. Aunt Charity gives it out as a fact that Tom is only 40 years old, whereas the world has always considered him to be a decrepit old man because he has gone out of its sight.

Aunt Charity is not only a character in Georgia as the mother of Blind Tom, but she is the mother of 20 other children. When you ask her the names of her children it is impossible for her to recollect all of them.

Nothing is more pleasant to the visitor to Columbus than to find Aunt Charity and to go out and talk to her about Tom's being imprisoned away from her and hear the stories of his great power.

She is as perfectly sure as she is of Heaven that he is the only great genius that America has produced. With a great deal of interest she tells you of the first day when the little Blind Tom crept to the master's piano and played a tune.

The Atlanta Constitution recently published this excellent picture of old Aunt Charity, which is here reproduced. As this picture shows, she is in perfect health, is as fine as ever mentally, and expects to live to be more than 100, and has only one trouble—Blind Tom's behavior to her.

Very Old Chinese Coins.

There are in circulation in China at the present time coins bearing the names of emperors who died 2,000 years ago.

Oldest of British Families.

The oldest family in the British islands is that of Mar in Scotland, which dates from 1093.

No Apparent Motive.

Jack the Kisser was brought into court.

"Are these the complaining witnesses?" asked the judge.

"We are," they answered.

The judge inspected them.

"Officer," he said, "take the prisoner to the detention hospital for examination as to his sanity. This is not a criminal case."—Chicago Tribune.

An Explanation.

Says the dominie: "These dames protest
they're poor—
Yet see the sumptuous gowns they wear."
"Mayhap they've paid for their gowns, my
dear,"
Says the dominie's wife, disposed to be
fair.
—Detroit Journal.

AMONG THE PARTRIDGES.

"You'd better 'urry up into line, sir, or you'll bag some big game."—St. Paul's.

Unfathomable Mystery.

"Nothing so hard, but search will find
it out,"
The poet writes—untrue, beyond a doubt;
When she the truth would hide, no bard
nor sage
Can learn the figures of a woman's age.
—Chicago Record.

The Same Thing.

Leon—I want to get a private message to Benidick about our stag racket to-morrow night. I'll just drop him a letter marking it "Personal and Private."

Perkins—Why don't you address it to Mrs. Benidick and be done with it?—N. Y. Evening Journal.

Eclipsed.

"That's a very full moon," said the visitor to Hobbletown.

"Full!" sneered the oldest inhabitant, contemptuously. "Mister, you ought ter hev seen how full the moons got way back in the winter of thirty-nine!"—N. Y. Truth.

Had Seen One.

"Did you ever see a horse race that you could say was absolutely honest?"

"I think I did, wunst," said Rubberneck Bill. "The feller what was ahead had stoled the hoss."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Poor Argument.

"Your money is nothing at all to me,"
The lover impatiently cried.
"Then get out; you haven't a business
head,"
Her rich old father replied.
—Chicago Daily News.

MAKING SURE.

Maud—Do you pin your faith on Charlie?

Ethel—I'm not satisfied with pinning. I want a good, hard knot tied.—Philadelphia Press.

An Observation.

Chill breezes now
The tree-tops woo,
The snowbird's note
Is falling due.
—N. Y. Truth.

Off for the Honeymoon.

Bridegroom—I am afraid we will look so happy and contented that everyone will know we are just married.

Best Man (consolingly)—Don't worry, old chap; it will be only for a day or two, you know!—Puck.

Still on the Go.

Yeast—I see that joke about a fellow's stolen umbrella is still going around.

Crimsonbeak—So is the umbrella.—Yonkers Statesman.

Out of the Service.

"So your engagement to the Lafayette avenue millionaire's daughter is off, eh?"

"Yes; I've been mustered out."—Judge.

A Frequent Epitaph.

No more he'll ever greet us,
He now is with the blest;
He got appendicitis,
And the doctors did the rest.
—Judge.

Wasn't Necessary.

Singleton—Did you send cards to your friends announcing the birth of your baby?

Benedick—No; none of my friends are deaf.—N. Y. Truth.

How It Happened.

Sympathetic Visitor (to prisoner)—My good man, what brought you here?

Facetious Prisoner—Borrowing money.

"But they don't put people in prison for borrowing money!"

"Yes, I know, but I had to knock the man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."—Pick-Me-Up.

A Question of Descent.

O'Brien—And so Jaykers is proud av his descint, is he?

McTurk—Yes; he is terribly stuck up about it.

O'Brien—Well, begorra, Oi've a bit av a descint meself to boast about. Oi descinded four stories wanst whin the ladder broke and niver sphilled a brick!—Baltimore Sun.

Successful.

Hiram—How's your boy Zeke gittin' along down in Noo York?

Silas—Wal, I hain't heard from him in a long time, but I guess he's gone into the noospaper business, coz I read in the paper that he wuz corespondent in a big lawsuit down there.—Town Topics.

Very Strange.

"Did you know that the scientists have come to the conclusion that a decapitated head can think, although it cannot speak?"

"That's queer, when it is so much easier to talk than to think."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Same Sensation.

Abe Johnson—Did you evah walk ten miles to rob a chicken coop and den find dar was nuffin' in it but a bear trap, a spring gun and a bulldog?

Pete Jackson—No; but I married fo' money once!—Puck.

Perils of Mediocrity.

Meek Husband—You ought to remember, Henrietta, that you married me for better or worse.

Aggressive Wife—That's just it! I got fooled. You are neither one!—Chicago Tribune.

The Test.

If you want to know the age of a horse
You can tell it by his teeth, of course;
But the age of a turkey best is known
Not by his teeth, but by your own.
—Judge.

HE KNEW.

Elderly Spinster (to young reprobate, who has been swearing)—Oh, how can you use such dreadful language? Do you know what becomes of little boys who do so?

Billy—Yes'm; they gits ter be cab drivers!—Fun.

Mental Benefits.

At clubs now woman makes a spread
Arrayed in silks and smiles;
Her ear upon the papers read,
Her eye upon the styles.
—Chicago Daily Record.

Monotonously Expensive.

"We had to give our pet dog away."

"Why?"

"Well, he ran away nine times, and every time the same boy brought him back and charged me 25 cents."—Detroit Free Press.

A Hurry Call.

"I called Bigguns a liar right to his face yesterday."

"Is that so? What did he say?"

"I don't know. I happened to be called away before he had time to reply."—Chicago Daily News.

The Beginning of Her Rule.

Susie—Papa, what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring?

Her Father—The woman.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Brotherly.

They quarreled over her, but now
They as two brothers be—
For the girl since has declared herself
Each fellow's sister. See?
—Detroit Journal.

FAMILIAR LINES.

Young Man—I came to inquire whether you have read those jokes yet that I left here a few days ago?

Editor—Oh, often.—St. Louis Republic.

A Quandary.

Loving my friend and loving truth,
By doubts and fears I'm torn in half,
Because my friend has asked, in sooth,
That I should write his epitaph.
—Robert Gilbert Welsh, in Judge.

Uncompanionable.

"Toby Boggs can't stand his own society a single evening."

"Well—he knows himself better than we do."—Chicago Daily Record.

HERBA SANA SANCTA.

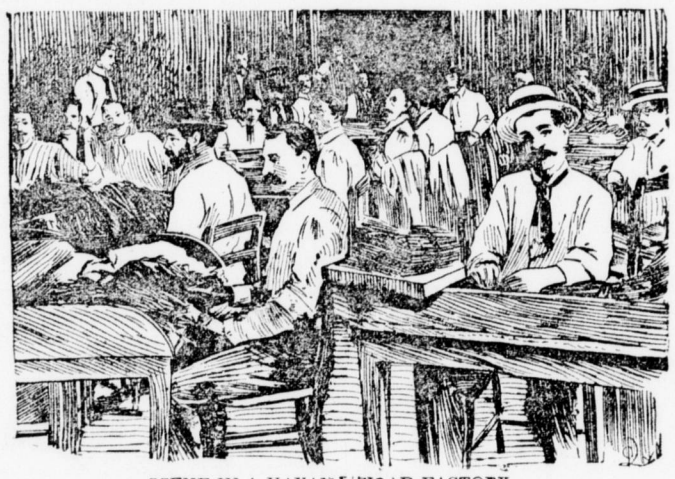
The Creation of the Justly Celebrated Havana Cigar.

Something About America's Acquisition in the Vuelta Abajo—Observations on the Tobacco Culture of Cuba.

[Special Kingston (Jamaica) Letter.]

DID the late war with Spain have no other result than the opening of the great Havana cigar industry to American enterprise, this should alone prove ample compensation for the financial sacrifices involved. But it so happens that it is only one in a long procession of advantages to accrue from American control of Cuba, and for that reason its individual significance is apt to be obscured. A brief descriptive sketch of the industry may therefore be found of timely interest—the more so, if based, as is the following, on exact information derived from experts.

Tobacco grows all over Cuba, as also in Borneo, Jamaica, Java and other quarters of the globe. But in only one spot in all the world does the genuine leaf grow from which the famous "Havana" cigar can be made. This spot is the Vuelta Abajo, or the province of Pinar del Rio, west of Havana. Even the aboriginal inhabitants recognized this superiority, and long before the close of the sixteenth century the Conquistadores of Velasquez had established the tobacco industry which has latterly gained such magnitude. But it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that the government established a royal factory, and the systematic development of the Vuelta Abajo was commenced; and yet another half century elapsed before the removal of the government monopoly gave a real impetus to the industry. Development then became rapid despite



SCENE IN A HAVANA CIGAR FACTORY.

the handicap of characteristic Spanish restrictions, until in 1890 the Vuelta crop valued $30,000,000.

The general character of tobacco soil is arenaceous and the temperature moist; the chemical secret of Vuelta Abajo is, however, one of the unsolved mysteries of nature. "It is so because it is so." The technique of cultivation requires the "vega" (or farm) to comprise but one "caballeria" of 33 acres; but of late years economical concentration has been adopted by combining two or more plantations. Bananas are grown for the double purpose of screening the young plants and feeding the workers, this fruit being their chief sustenance. Each vega must have its own establishment, no system of cooperative centralization being practicable, as in sugar cultivation. The hands are mostly poor whites and mulattoes, who can engage in this form of manual labor in that tropical land because most of the work is done in the cool hours or under shelter, and at night.

Apart from the secret of the soil, which is beyond human cognizance and

A TOBACCO CARAVAN.

control, the most important "mystery" in the cultivation of Havana tobacco is the veguero's art—or rather instinctive knack—how to regulate during the growth of each plant the exact quantity and quality of its ultimate product. It is claimed to be a hereditary gift that no acquired skill can rival; and the experience of foreigners has invariably corroborated the claim. A certain intelligent and moneyed American spent 20 years in endeavoring to acquire the art; and when the insurrection ruined and drove him out he was no nearer the goal, but still depended on native employes. It appears to be an extraordinary development of the faculties of feeling as though the fingers possessed some superphysical delicacy. Be it what it may, the practical result applies to the limitation of buds which regulates the height of the plant and the trimming necessary to produce just precisely such and such quality as well as quantity of leaves uniformly on the vega.

This is the basis of the arbitrary qualities of tobacco of which one hears so much and can ascertain so little about, although it is of course in the cigar factory that the distinction is developed to its ultimate conclusion. But the veguero encounters other and far more ordinarily appreciable cares in the maturing of his crop. His is no ideal existence, but one of incessant toil and warfare with inimical powers, the most notable of which are the insect pests that threaten his work at every stage.

All trials and chances of cultivation overcome—of which we have here but a suggestive outline—the raw product is divided into four great classes, each having its subdivisions. These classes of tobacco are the "desecho limpio," the choicest leaves from the top of the plant; the "desechito," or second stratum of leaves; the "libra," the small, inferior leaves from the top, and the "injuriado," or leaves from the ground layers. The manufacturers of the richest laces do not handle their delicate fabrics with more gentle care than does the veguero his "desecho" and "desechito" when making them up into "gavillas" for shipment to the Havana factories. There is an unvarying uniformity in the making up of the "tercios," or bales, for shipment, which is itself no unimportant branch of the business, and when finally neatly cased up in palm leaves the bales weigh from 100 to 125 pounds and are conveyed to the factories by mule caravans.

So much for the simon pure raw material. Let us now consider the process of converting it into our familiar friend, the incomparable "Havana." All told, the "fabricas" of Havana exceed 200 in number, many of which make an average annual output of from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 cigars, while the less pretentious grade off to modest hundreds of thousands. As this applies only to the bona fide "Havanas" of commerce, the reader may form some idea of the magnitude of the Cuba tobacco industry as a whole.

Taking any average good factory for our observations, we see the bale containing our specimen cigar opened in a room on the ground floor, the arrangement of which as to light, temperature, etc., is carefully adjusted on well-defined principles. And here the leaves are separated and sorted with a rapidity little calculated to indicate the consummate skill really employed. In the moistening-room, whither they are next taken, they are carefully layered in large wooden vats containing a solution of saltpeter, where they remain some hours. The next stage is the pressing process, which has been reduced to a fine art only equal to that of unfolding the leaf again and detaching the stem—which is the succeeding operation.

The unfolded and destemmed leaves are now finally separated according to classes into "capas" and "tripas" (the wrappers and fillings for cigars), which is done by workmen seated at large tables down the middle of an immense room, and under the eye of experts called "escojedores," one of whom presides at each table. Around the sides of this room are ranged numerous small tables, which are occupied by the cigar-makers proper, or the "torcedores." These take caps and fillings by the handfuls as needed from the large central tables, and with a celerity that is astonishing to the uninitiated spectator seem to conjure finished cigars out of the litter of coffee-colored strips and rags before them.

It is really quite difficult to follow this process. Our torcedor spreads a strip of "capa" before him and flashes a gleaming knife about it. The eye—ours, at least—cannot follow the movement, but almost instantly, with no other measurement than that of the eye, he has carved the leaf with mathematical exactness. Then with equal precision and swiftness he grabs the necessary amount of filling from the pile, places it on the capa and rolls the cigar into shape. The whole process is one of "Hey, presto!—Your cigar, senor." It is more than mere expert work—it is positive jugglery, because for all his infinite celerity his cigars never vary a fraction in size or weight, according to the class he may be making. Born instinct as well as experience is necessary for his work, which is second only to that of the escojedor. He is not, therefore, overpaid at five dollars a day any more than is the escojedor at seven, whilst the subordinates at the large tables earn from three to four dollars.

Our "havana" is now made—and we will enjoy it all the more for having witnessed its creation from the green leaf in the vega to the fingers of the courteous torcedor. But we must not smoke it yet. To get the full flavor we should allow it to mature through the sorting-room, where we next witness its classification, counting in and doing up into a bundle of 25, to be boxed under one of the numerous brands known to the trade.

T. P. PORTER.

DON RAFAEL IGLESIAS.

President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Central America, Is a Liberal Statesman.

Senor Don Rafael Iglesias, president of Costa Rica, recently on a visit to this country, is a true statesman, imbued with the modern spirit of the most enlightened nations. No South American state is more wisely or justly governed than that over which Senor Iglesias presides. Unlike other countries in Central and South America, Costa Rica is no breeding spot for revolution. Its politics is pure and its progress rapid and permanent. President

DON RAFAEL IGLESIAS.
(President of the Central American Republic of Costa Rica.)

Iglesias comes of an ancient and distinguished Costa Rican family. He is only 36 years of age, but his face reveals his grave and earnest character and clearly shows that he is possessed of acute intelligence. He is most democratic in manner, and his perfect simplicity, cordiality and courtesy make him most popular among his countrymen. The republican form of government is not a mere mask in Costa Rica. That place is truly a free country, immeasurably in advance of its Latin neighbors. Iglesias wants a free press and has it. He is opposed to monopolies, and one of his greatest performances as president was the abolition of the tobacco and alcohol monopolies, which had been used by the government. These industries are now flourishing under the stimulation of free competition. Such is the work of the young ruler of Costa Rica, who came to this country to benefit his health and to study, incidentally, the institutions of the United States.

JOHN H. BANKHEAD.

Alabama Congressmen Want Him to Succeed Mr. Bailey, of Texas, as Party Leader.

Congressman John H. Bankhead, whom the democrats of Alabama have proposed for party leadership in the next congress in place of Mr. Bailey, is an interesting character. The Fifty-sixth congress will be the seventh to which he has been elected. He is popular down in Alabama, but whether he will please the silver people remains to be seen. There are those who say that Mr. Bankhead likes gold, although in 1896 he ran against a gold democrat—A. S. Vandegraff—and defeated him by nearly 6,000 votes. The Alabama delegation say that Mr. Bankhead will get the support of the east and of a majority of the South Atlantic states.

HON. JOHN H. BANKHEAD.
(Alabama's Choice for Democratic House Leadership.)

Bankhead is a self-made man, 56 years old, and all the education he has he gave himself. He is a scarred veteran of the confederate army. Since the close of the war he has never been out of politics, and he has many qualities which make him capable of being a wise leader. He has age, large experience and is master of his tongue and his temper. He is popular in Washington, and many of the old war horses of the democracy would be pleased to see him made the spokesman of their party in the house of representatives.

Birth and Death Records.

There are a great number of curious superstitions as to the time of day when a dying person is most likely to to draw his last breath, and the tide, the moon and the wind have all been supposed to have some share in the matter. According to the British Medical Journal, Raseri, who has analyzed 25,474 cases of death and 36,515 of birth, where the exact time of day was noted, finds that the maximum number of deaths occur in the early afternoon (two to seven p. m.), and the minimum in the last hours before midnight, while the maximum number of births occur in the early hours of the morning and the minimum in the early hours of the afternoon. As regards the cause of this, he points out that the hours of the maximum number of deaths are precisely those when the pulse rate and temperature are at their highest in health, and when there is a febrile exacerbation in illness.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS PEOPLE.

Australia contains an area of about 3,000,000 square miles, or nearly that of the United States exclusive of Alaska.

Before Europeans went to Australia the natives never in any situation cultivated crops for food. They never raised any cattle or had any domestic animal except the dog.

One of the most notable characteristics of the Australian continent is its scarcity of rivers and fresh-water lakes. The entire central part of the continent is a plain, so destitute of water courses as to be almost a desert.

The aborigines of Australia form a distinct race from that inhabiting the most of the islands of the Indian archipelago. They are found only in Australia, New Guinea, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and the Solomon islands.

Many attempts have been made to civilize the Australian natives, but with little success. They readily adopt the European dress, but have a great aversion to any regular labor, and even the youth are but slightly susceptible to instruction.

Australia was first visited during the seventeenth century, and in the latter half of the eighteenth century was explored along the coast, while in 1788 colonization began by the transportation of a shipload of criminals from England to Port Jackson.

The color of the Australasian is brown-black rather than jet, his lips are not so protuberant as those of the African negro, nor is his nose so flat, and his hair is black and curly, but not woolly. He is less muscular than the African, but is capable of great endurance.

The Australasians never had bows and arrows, but were expert in the use of the spear, and one of their peculiar weapons was the boomerang, a curved blade of wood, which when thrown sweeps from the direct course, sometimes returning so as to hit an object behind the thrower.

GOLDEN FACTS.

The world coined 2½ times as much gold in 1897 as in 1896.

The world will produce in 1898 complete more gold than it produced gold and silver both in 1888.

The world produced 14 per cent. more gold in 1897, the latest full year reported, than in 1896.

The gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest recorded, amounting in value to $437,719,342, against $195,899,517 in 1896; excluding recoinage, this amount was approximately a net addition of $291,097,148 to the stock of gold coin.

The deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, were the largest in the history of this country. Exclusive of redeposits, they were of the value of $147,693,194.83, against $87,003,337.71 in the previous year.

On July 1, 1898, the Russian treasury held over $70,000,000 of United States gold coin, $50,000,000 worth of English sovereigns, $27,000,000 worth of German gold coins, and $15,000,000 in francs, besides the coins she may have previously melted and a great stock of bars.

The world's production of gold in the last five years, according to the annual estimates of the bureau of the mint, has amounted to $977,622,100. The industrial consumption has been about $300,000,000. Stocks of gold in sight in European banks from December, 1893, to December, 1897, increased $525,811,000, or about 43 per cent.

RAIL AND TIE.

The London & Northwestern Railway company issue yearly 50 tons of railway tickets.

Russia's railway system extends to the length of 41,699 versts—a verst being about two-thirds of a mile.

Mexico has more than 7,000 miles of railways. Thirty-eight of the railways are subsidized by the government.

Tramway companies in Buenos Ayres are not allowed to build any tracks except such as can be used by ordinary vehicles.

During the year ended September 1 one passenger was killed for every 2,250,000 carried on the railroads in the United States.

Most of the railroad stations in Russia are about two miles from the towns which they respectively serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings are thatched with straw.

At three of the large London railway stations—Charing Cross, Cannon street, and London Bridge—more than 33,000 movements for signal and point levers have to be made every 24 hours, quite apart from the telegraphic operations.

The best locomotives on steam lines weigh 154 pounds per h. p., but on an electric traction line at Baltimore, which was opened in 1895, the electric traction locomotive weighed 126 pounds per h. p. These locomotives weigh 90 tons, and develop 1,600 h. p., distributed on six independent driving axles.

MUSICIANS AND THEIR HAIR.

Wind instruments, especially the cornet and trombone, are fatal to heavy heads of hair.

Certain music prevents the hair from falling, according to one scientist, while other kinds have a disastrous effect.

Composers lose their hair like ordinary artists, but composers who perform their own works on the piano always have luxurious locks.

The violoncello and harp keep the hair in pretty well, but the flute cannot be depended upon. A number of pianists, including Paderewski, are cited by a scientist in confirmation of this theory.

THEIR PICTURES SELL.

William H. Crane is a favorite, his picture going off rapidly.

There is a heavy demand for photos of Viola Allen as Glory in "The Christian."

Julia Arthur's pictures have been selling well for a year and the demand is still strong.

Of the men, John Drew and William Faversham are most popular among picture buyers.

E. H. Sothern's pictures sell well, but the demand for those of his wife, Virginia Harned, has fallen off.

Richard Mansfield has never been very popular with picture buyers, but as Cyrano many of his photos are asked for.

Madge Lessing and Edna Wallace Hopper find their photos in demand. Della Fox's photos, however, are at present a drug on the market.

Many people buy pictures simply because they are pretty and for that reason the princess of Wales and the English beauties are in constant demand on this side of the water.

Ever since she went on the stage Ellen Barrymore has been a favorite with picture buyers. Maxine Elliott sells well, whether she is playing in the town or not. She takes a very striking picture, no matter what the pose.

For years it has been Lillian Russell's photograph which was the best "seller" the shops had. Nowadays it is Maud Adams' which everybody wants to buy. The requests are almost all for costume pictures rather than the mere photograph.

CARE OF THE HORSE.

It usually will pay to raise good colts.

You cannot get a horse in good condition unless he has proper food and exercise, and it costs no more to keep a horse in good condition than otherwise.

If your horse does not masticate his oats, put a handful of dent corn in and mix it through. He will not swallow the corn whole and will then chew it all.

Horse buyers everywhere report that good drivers are getting scarce. There are whole sections of country where a good driving horse cannot be found.

Do not neglect the hour or two in the paddock for every horse that is not used regularly. Pull the shoes off the unused horses and groom them every day.

If a horse fall on an icy road where no ashes or sand are at hand to roughen the surface and enable him to rise, spread the horse blanket where he can get his feet on it.

Give the idle horses wheat bran. It will keep them in much better condition than to winter them upon hay alone. It will cost no more. Never stuff a horse or colt with hay.

A sole leather hoof pad has been invented to keep horses from slipping on icy roads or smooth pavements, and which also keeps the snow from "balling" in the hollow of the foot, or stones from jamming there. It is easily removed for cleaning or when not needed. —Farm Journal.

SHOWN BY LOCAL RETAILERS.

Solid silver cigar sets.

Empire fans, five inches in length.

Light grenadines for ball gowns.

Ebony brushes with silver trimming.

Taffeta with a striped or floral border.

Gobelin tapestry portieres in old colors.

Upholstery remnants for cushion covers.

Military capes, in sizes from ten to fifteen years.

Men's lounging coats of English plaid cloth.

White astrakhan capes trimmed with blue fox.

Handsome cases containing one bottle of perfume.

Gauffred silk, imitating puffs, for fronts and yokes.

Many greenish-gray and grayish-green leather articles.

Children's house slippers of red felt, edged with fur.

Tailor-made gowns of boxcloth, with flare collar of fur.

Fancy willow baskets of various sizes, lined with quilted satin.

Colored canvas pillow, worked in cross-stitch, with heavy silk, and edged with ruffles of ribbon.

Photo frames, with the pennant and cry of different colleges printed or embroidered upon the sides, and the affair framed in gilt.—Dry Goods Economist.

ITEMS FOR THE CHURCH-GOER.

Arizona has 16 Methodist Episcopal churches.

Chicago, with 1,950,000 people, has 648 churches.

The centenary of Welsh Methodism will be celebrated in 1900.

The queen of Holland is a Presbyterian and worships in the new church of Amsterdam.

The 29,000 German Baptists of the United States gave last year $62,000 to missions.

Ballington Booth says that on Manhattan island there are 500,000 young men who do not enter a church.

It is stated that in the last eight years the number of Protestant converts in China has more than doubled.

The roll of the Students' Missionary union comprises 6,000 names, 1,000 of whom have gone to foreign fields.

There are 1,430 Young Men's Christian associations in the German empire, with a total membership of 85,000.

A Home Missionary society has been organized among the Japanese Methodists, under the auspices of the Canadian Japan conference.

Baltimore clergymen interviewed by the Sun of that city generally agreed that the length of a sermon should be from 20 to 30 minutes.

PET DOGS OF ACTRESSES.

Julia Marlowe has a Boston terrier.

Olga Nethersole calls her brindle pug Camille.

Julia Arthur owns a spaniel of the ruby species.

Maude Adams has a collie aptly named the Little Minister.

Maria Dressler has a terrier which she calls Paddy Gleason.

Melba has with her this year a beautiful Pomeranian dog, which carries the awful name of Niebelungen Lied.

Fanny Davenport had two beauties, Scout and Frisco, deerhounds, given her by the earl of Dunraven.

Mrs. Langtry's French poodles are world-famous. She sometimes brings one on the stage with her.

Lillian Russell possesses several expensive Japanese dogs, but her special pet is a big St. Bernard.

Jessie Bartlett Davis has some fine fox terriers at her Willowdale kennels. Two of them, Boots and Saddles, have won many prizes.

Edna Wallace Hopper owns a tiny French bulldog which cost $1,200. It was given her and was a prize winner at the last New York dog show.

Vernona Jarbeau's black and tan Trix, weighs but 15 ounces when togged out in collar, blanket and boots. He is the smallest of his kind. He is a brave dog, however, and is decorated with a medal given by the Humane society because he once saved his owner's life when a hotel was on fire by waking her with his sharp barks.

May Irwin loves dogs and owns many, among them Dick, a fox terrier, with a pedigree a yard long; Czar, a St. Bernard, worth $1,500, with plumy tail like a feather boa; Jones, a terrier which has been stolen more times than any other dog in the country. Up to date his owner has paid out over $100 in rewards for his return.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In Berlin sheet music is sold by weight.

London has 1,380 miles of streets; Paris 600.

The very finest brand of Havana cigar fetches $1,500 a thousand in Paris.

Ghent, in Belgium, is built on 26 islands, which are connected by 80 bridges.

The number of Belgian breweries increased from 2,977 in 1896 to 3,057 in 1897.

A large orphan asylum in St. Petersburg is supported by the tax on playing cards.

In certain Parisian restaurants a shilling is charged for the use of the tablecloth.

There are in the German empire about 490,000 persons belonging to other countries.

As many as 111,000,000 bottles of champagne are stored in the vaults of French producers. They represent a cost price of $50,000,000.

In Spain Hebrews are not permitted to erect and maintain houses of worship. They have no civil rights, and exist in the kingdom only as aliens.

AN UNASSORTED LOT.

Paris contains 10,000 individuals who live by begging.

It costs a little more than $100,000 a year to care for the capitol building at Washington.

Of the 17,000,000,000 letters forwarded annually in civilized countries, the United States contributes 5,000,000,000.

What is called tortoise shell is not the bony covering or shield of the turtle, but only the scales which cover it.

More men have died and are buried in the Isthmus of Panama along the line of the proposed canal than on any equal amount of territory in the world.

It is asserted that David's tomb on Mount Zion, which is a Mohammedan shrine of the most sacred character, and to which Emperor William was recently admitted by the sultan's express order, had never been seen by a Christian since 1187.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

It is stated that there are more than 40,000 mud cabins in Ireland which contain only a single room.

More than 80 per cent. of the ships of the world are built in the British isles.

Tame snakes are used in Morocco to clear houses of rats and mice.

The tensile strength of a wet rope is only one-third the strength of the rope when dry, while a rope saturated with grease or soap is weaker still.

The hair and beard of a man rarely grow gray together, the one being almost invariably darker than the other for several years. There is no rule as to which changes first.

Boiled cabbage is claimed to be a cure for drunkenness. It is recorded that the ancient Egyptians ate boiled cabbage before their other food if they intended to drink wine after dinner.

ARE USEFUL AND PRETTY.

Gun metal chain purses have appeared and are very attractive.

A sword hilt within a horseshoe set with diamonds is a very pretty scarf-pin.

Among the many useful articles for presents is a tape measure of silver or gold set with amethysts.

A miniature sword is used as a paper cutter. It has a steel blade and the handle is ornamented with gems.

A hand mirror with a silver handle has a prettily painted lake scene under the glass, giving the effect of nature's mirror.

Some very pretty articles of jewelry for admirers of horses are shown. Pins formed to represent articles employed in riding and driving are numerous. The greatest demand is for match safes enameled with the heads of thoroughbreds.—Jewelers' Weekly.

DAY'S

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

Season for Gladness and Good Cheer.

Wer'e ready for a larger volume of Christmas trade than ever. We confidently expect it. Each year more is expected, more is prepared. OUR STORE is filled with a carefully selected stock of

Christmas Good Things

Our Line of

Nuts and

Confectionery.

Selected with great care from the largest and best markets, is Fresh, New Stock and will please you.

OUR MARKET. In keeping with it's past record, will be replete with the choicest meats obtainable.

HOME-DRESSED POULTRY,

CHRISTMAS

MINCE MEAT, HOME-MADE,

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

and many other things required to make up your

CHRISTMAS FARE.

We advise early ordering so that perfect service and satisfaction will be doubly assured.

Absolutely the finest assortment of Groceries, Meats, etc., comes from this best of family stores.

A Complete

Holiday Market.

Shopping made a delight when done at our store. A thorough inspection of stock is cordially invited, whether you purchase or not.

We Aim to

Please,

AND RARELY MISS.

Special attention given to telephone and mail orders.

A special feature is our fruit and vegetable department, and here will be found the finest goods obtainable in the line of Cranberries, Imported and Domestic Grapes, Pears, Apples, Florida and Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, Grape Fruit, Celery, Lettuce, Sweet Potatoes and such other vegetables as the market affords.

We Also Call Special Attention to our very Extensive Line of

Queensware, Lamps, Decorated AND Plain Toilet Ware AND Fancy China,

And many things too numerous to mention. Don't forget that some of the handsomest ornaments in the way of Jardiniers and Lamps are to be found in our stock. We can interest and please you if you will call to see what a variety of beautiful things we have.

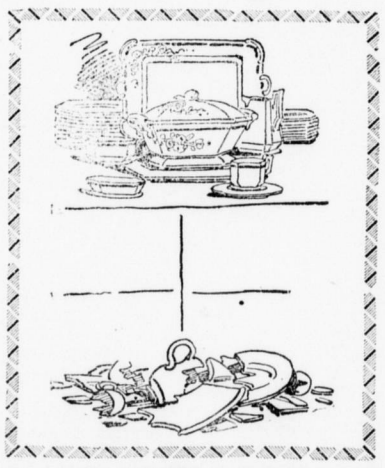
Think it Over. Don't Wait. Order Early.

Elegant Line of Fruits and Confectionery.

YOURS TO SERVE,

J. H. DAY.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa. Telephone 6.



EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., Oct. 19, 1898.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	65
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	90
Chop Feed, "	90
Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	90
Corn, per bushel,	50
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Card have returned home from Ulysses.

John A. Wykoff, of Grove was an Emporium visitor on Tuesday.

Attorney E. J Wimmer, St. Marys, is attending court this week.

Ed. J. Rogers, of West Creek, was a caller at the PRESS office on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. R. Woodley will accompany her sister, Mrs. Morehouse, to Pittsburg.

Attorney John Omerod, of Coudersport, was in attendance at court on Tuesday.

H. D. Burlingame is visiting his parents and friends in Emporium for a few days.

Miss Ada Bartron, of Belmont, N. Y., is guest of P. Schweikart and family, on Third street.

We regret to learn that Mrs. C. C. Fay has been quite seriously ill with pneumonia, the past week.

Editor Joe S. Johnson, of Driftwood Gazette, was one of the star witnesses on the Gleason robbery case.

Mrs. E. C. Davison and daughter, Miss Mary, are spending a few days at Buffalo, taking in the sights.

J. G. and L. H. Happy, of Binghamton, N. Y., visited Chas. Specht and family, on More Hill, over Sunday.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Chas. Specht is seriously ill at her residence on More Hill. Dr. Heilman is attending her.

Wm. Hackenberg and wife, of Austin, visited in town Monday and Tuesday, guests of Judge Bonham and family.

V. S. Burnell, postal clerk on W. N. Y. & P. Ry., was called to Iowa, Tuesday, on account of the serious illness of his father.

Ex-Sheriff Alonzo Bailey, of Sinnamahoning, shook hands with his many old friends in town this week, while attending court.

Postmaster C. W. Beldin, of Sinnamahoning, attended court Monday and Tuesday, as a witness. He took the time to call on the PRESS.

Mr. and Mr. J. H. Morehouse, of Pittsburg, attended the wedding of Mrs. Morehouse's sister, Miss Rose Seger, Wednesday morning.

Esquire Youthers, of Driftwood, who has been attending court this week, made the PRESS a short call, in company with Jos. S. Johnson, of the Gazette.

Miss Lillian Heilman, who has been pursuing a course of study at the Lock Normal during the past fall term, returned home this morning to spend the Holiday vacation.

Emmet Lord, of Sterling Run, was in town on Tuesday, transacting business and found time to pay his respects to ye editor. Mr. Lord has for many years been one of our most esteemed friends. He says he is proud of the fact that he "does not carry the brand of a dollar mark on his forhead."

Our readers will be pained to learn that Peter R. Beattie was taken suddenly ill while attending Masonic lodge Tuesday evening. He was taken to his home and Dr. Baker summoned, who hopes to have him on his feet in time to celebrate Chrismas. Mr B., was looking remarkably well when we met him Tuesday evening at his eld post of duty as Tyler and his sudden relapse was a surprise to his many friends.

Potatoes.

Large A No. 1 potatoes, in ten bushel lots 60c. per bushel. Less than ten bushel lots 65c. per bushel.

41-3t M. C. TULIS.

Notice.

To any person having an account at our store, please call and settle at once, as we are going to leave Emporium.

41-tf JOHN J. SOBLE.

Hardwood for Sale.

I have for sale one hundred cords of good dry hardwood, 14, 16 and 18 inches long. Delivered for $1.25 per cord.

42-2t. E. J. ROGERS.

Place Your Orders.

C. G. Schmidt, at the City Bakery, is prepared to serve his patrons, with ice cream, ices, and fancy baking of all kinds for balls, parties, weddings, etc. Orders should be given in time.

41-3t

Dental Notice.

Dr. J. M. Card will be prepared to take care of all patrons after Dec. 11th. Remember he is making plates for $5, and crown work at $3 per tooth, and all other dental work at half the former prices.

Shriners at Erie.

The Shriners met at Erie last night and a large delegation attended from Emporium. Among the number we noticed: W. H. Howard, Geo. J. LaBar, D. W. Felt, G. S. Allen, J. D. Logan, Jos. Kaye, J. W. Kaye, H. D. Burlingame and Fred Julian. They expect to have a grand time.

New Clothing Store.

Mr. John J. Soble, of Elmira, N. Y., has leased the store room now occupied by Whitcomb in the Fredericks block and will open a clothing store April 1st. Mr. Soble will put in an entire new stock of clothing and will make the celebrated Rochester clothing a specialty.—Lock Haven Republican.

Will Bore for Oil.

Messrs. Howard & Perley have leased a portion of their land on Kettle Creek to parties who will put down test wells for gas and oil. The lands extend well into the new oil and gas field recently developed along Pine Creek, and experts say there are strong indications of oil. It is well known that gas flows continuously from the oil well near Hammersley's Fork and the probability is that if one or more wells are put down a new oil field will be developed. —Clinton Republican.

Successful Salesman.

Samuel Faucette [illegible] PRESS a visit on Tuesday [illegible]e date on his paper one year in advance. Mr. Faucette is traveling salesman for Foley Bros., of Olean, N. Y, the leading monument manufacturers. We are pleased to know he is very successful in his trade and has secured some large contracts, having just closed with Williamsport parties for several expensive monuments. Parties desiring to see Mr. Faucette can write him at Emporium.

Students' Rates.

Special low rates and limits are offered via the Nickel Plate Road to students returning home for the Holidays. With their peerless trio of fast express trains daily, low rates, unexcelled dining car service, and magnificent vestibuled sleeping cars, the Nickel Plate Road affords its patrons every comfort and convenience demanded by the exacting American public.

If your ticket agent cannot give you information desired, call on or address F. J. Moore, Gen'l Agent, Nickel Plate Road, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y. 105-42-1t.

Holiday Excursion Rates.

Do you intend spending the Holidays in the West? Low rates will be in effect via the Nickel Plate Road, tickets on sale good going Dec. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st, Jan. 1st and 2nd, good returning until Jan. 3rd, inclusive. Three fast and splendidly equipped trains in each direction, daily, between Buffalo and Chicago. Dining cars, uniformed colored porters in charge of day coaches, to look after the comfort of passengers, especially the ladies and children.

If your ticket agent cannot give you all information desired, call on or address F. J. Moore, Gen'l Agent, Nickel Plate Road, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y. 106-42-3t

Holiday Rxcursion Rates Over the B. R. & P. Ry.

In accordance with the usual custom the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway will issue excursion tickets between all stations on its line, account Christmas and New Year's Holidays, at a fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going on December 23, 24, 25, 26, 30 and 31, 1898, and January 1 and 2, 1899, limited for return passage until January 3rd, 1899. 42-2t.

School Reports.

The following is the report of the Sterling Run Grammar School: Number enrolled, males, 14; females, 13; average attendance, males, 13; females, 12; per cent. of attendance, males, 92; females, 95.

Following are the names of pupils who were present every day during the month:

Nellie Keefe, Edna Summerson, Flora Ebersole, Grace Devling, James Furlong, Pearl Marsh, Blanch Kissel, Lora Keefe, John Furlong, Louis Whiting, Irvin Hart.

Visitors—Mr. Herman Wylie; Directors B. E. Smith and Frank Sterling; Mr. Trox Fulton, of Sterling Run, Misses Laura Arnold and Ethel Swift, of Ridgway.

Report of Sterling Primary School for month ending Dec. 7. The following are the names of those who have missed no days during the month:

Francis Summerson, Gladys Keefe, Celia Gilmartin, Katie May, Jennie Libbey, Lola Hart, Grant Hart, John Kissel, Wallace Whiting, George Whiting, Frank Libbey, Harley Newkirk, Grace Summerson, Lizzie Devling, Alice Strawbridge, Jennie Anderson, May Cranton, Lucy Fitzgerald, DeWitt Mason, John Kissel, Harry Whiting, Joe Furlong, George Keefe, Irven Newkirk.

Total number enrolled, 28.

Visitors—Misses Swift and Arnold.

GENEVIEVE FRANK, Teacher.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were all undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz.' Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottle free at L. Taggart's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

France 1,007 women to every 1,000 men.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been in use for half a century. Some families have used it for three generations, and it is to-day the standard cough remedy of this country.

Among stevedores cotton is regarded as the hardest to stow and railway iron the easiest.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will positively cure croup. Many a home has been made desolate by the loss of a dear child which could have been saved by his great remedy.

History will tell about "Dewey" Hobson, Sampson and Americans protecting themselves from serious throat diseases by using "Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsey Drops." The greatest throat remedy in the world. Sold by druggist, R. C. Dodson. 6ly

Holiday Goods.

We ask careful buyers of Holiday Goods to call and examine our immense line of these new goods. In silver novelties, fine toilet cases, imported chinaware, dolls, toys and games we are offering a larger and better variety for less money than can be had elsewhere. Honest goods at Honest Prices.

41-3t M. C. TULIS.

Rescue Hook and Ladder Ball.

The twelfth annual ball and supper of Rescue Hook & Ladder Company, of Emporium, Pa., will take place at the opera house, Friday evening, Dec. 30th, 1898. The several committees are actively at work preparing for a big time this year. They have engaged Jamison's Orchestra, of Bradford, Pa., comprising six pieces, and propose making their '98 ball the most popular yet given. The Hooks never do anything on a small scale. Remember the date. 39-6t

Wanted.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering from throat and lung difficulties to call at our store for a sample bottle of Otto's Cure. We confidently recommend it as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any other known remedy. We believe it will cure you. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 33-15-1y

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any other known remedy. If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great remedy will surprise you. If you wish to try, call at our store and we will furnish you a sample bottle. Large bottle 50c. and 25c. R. C. Dodson. 33-14ly

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by L. Taggart. Dec

PERMANENT POSITIONS

for a few men and women who have plenty of energy and business ability, to hire and superintend agents. $40 a month and all expenses at the start.

49-4t P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 216 Locust St., Philada.

Opposite the Post Office,

WE ARE SELLING OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

JOHN J. SOBLE.

Baby's Coming

means pain, danger and possible death for some wives. For others it means practically no discomfort at all. There is no reason why childbirth should be a period of pain and dread. Several months before a woman becomes a mother she should prepare herself for the critical ordeal. There is a preparation made which is intended for this purpose alone.

The name of this wonderful preparation is

Mother's Friend.

It is a liniment to be applied externally. It relaxes the muscles and relieves the distension, gives elasticity to every organ concerned in childbirth, and takes away all danger and nearly all suffering. Best results follow if the remedy is used during the whole period of pregnancy. It is the only remedy of the kind in the world that is endorsed by physicians.

$1 per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

FREE BOOKS containing invaluable information for all women, will be sent to any address upon application to

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. FENNER'S
Blood and Liver Remedy
AND NERVE TONIC.

This is a medicine that cures Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Deranged Stomach and Bowels, Bad Breath, Biliousness, Constipation. It removes pimples and Beautifies the Complexion.

It causes the liver to throw off its bile. It cleans out the entire alimentary canal and rids it of worms and other vermin that inhabit an unhealthy stomach and bowels.

It completely cleanses and purifies the system and at the same time strengthens the stomach, nervous system, heart, lungs and all other tissues. It causes the head to become clear and the patient energetic for business when dull or indisposed from biliousness or impure blood.

It produces appetite, strength and vigor. It does all these things with certainty by acting upon the causes of disease.

It is pleasant to take and its effect on the system is warming and in every way agreeable.

If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifies act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

LUNG Trouble

Lung troubles, such as pleurisy or acute inflammation of the lungs, should be carefully treated to avoid serious consequences. These ailments are quickly overcome by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a wonderful remedy, which always gives relief at once, eases coughing, allays all inflammation, and by its healing influence soon effects a thorough cure.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures all Lung and Throat Trouble.

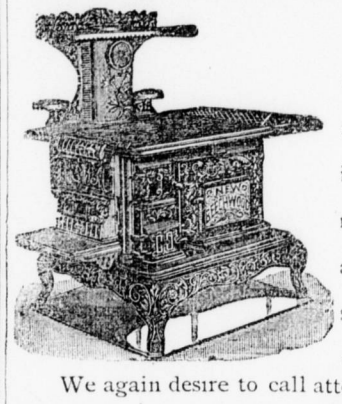
Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. At all druggists.

J. A. Fisher,
PRACTICAL
Horse Shoer,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

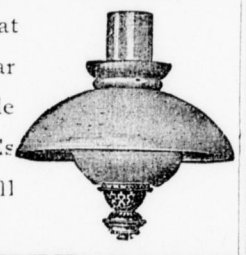
COOKING, HEATING AND GAS STOVES



Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.



This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

GENERAL STORE

The holidays are now at hand and as usual, our line of holiday goods will be fully up to date.

In Corsets we handle the R. & G., Dr. Warner's Fetherbone and W. B. Cyclist.

Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear in cotton and wool.

Our Goods
Are All
First-Class.

BALCOM & LLOYD.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

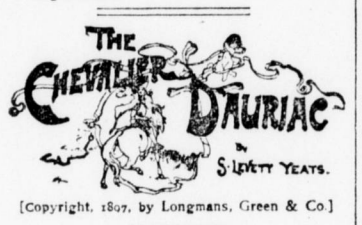
HONEST DEALING.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD GONE.

One more old landmark gone, forever gone!
One dear familiar scene erased from earth
To leave behind a scar. One less to greet
Old Hadley's loyal sons who homeward turn
Their world-sick eyes and dream to find again
The solace of the past, the refuge sweet
That ever hallows, ever glorifies
The background of the years.
The homestead gone!
A blackened pile, a mocking void, to tell
The swift destruction of a century's pride;
The weather-beaten monument to fame
Brave Hooker won, and we have shared, laid low;
The shrine of many generations past,
Where love and cheerful sacrifice of self
Crowned joy and sorrow with their fadeless wreaths,
Consumed and vanished in a breath of flame.
The friendly shelter of the shelterless,
Where widowed hearts made homeless ones a home,
To ashes turned;—and they, who humbly toiled,
And shared unstintingly, through whitening years
Of gentle, patient, noble womanhood,
Made homeless in an hour!
Oh! tell us why
Our human hearts shall not in grief rebel
And seek some sane and fair solution here
Of these world-mysteries that overwhelm
In doubt and darkness every fitful gleam
Of finite equity in the plan Divine?

In vain our questioning—in vain reply!
We only know there is a faith sublime,
A vision clear, of love and duty born,
That comes to bless these handmaids of His love;
A steadfast, tranquil, harbor light beyond
These troubled seas, undimmed by storm or stress.

Meanwhile these chastened souls rebuke our 'plaints
That we should dare to analyze the cross
They bear so bravely, trustingly and—wait!
—Hannah Warner, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.



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SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I—D'Auriac, commanding outpost where scene is laid, tells the story. De Gomeron has been appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge made against him. Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in two prisoners, a man and a woman, who are from the king's camp at Le Fere. D'Auriac, angered by insulting manner of de Gomeron toward the woman, strikes him. A duel follows, and during the commotion the prisoners escape. De Rone happens on the disorderly scene, and d'Auriac, upon giving his parole not to attempt escape, hears this remarkable sentence: "To-morrow....you must die on the field. Win or lose, if I catch you at the close of the day, I will hang you as high as Haman."

Chapter II—D'Auriac next morning takes his place as usual on de Rone's staff. In the course of his ride over the field he saves the life of Nicholas, the sergeant, who, a victim of de Gomeron's malice, is found in imminent danger of almost instant death.

Chapter III—After the battle in which King Henry utterly routs de Rone's forces, d'Auriac, lying severely wounded, sees the forms of a man and woman moving under cover of the night among the dead and wounded. They find a golden collar on de Leyva's corpse, and Babettte stabs Mauginot (her partner) to gain possession of the prize. After this hideous scene Henry with a retinue, among whom is the fair prisoner who had escaped from the hand of de Gomeron, rides over the field.

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

I was learinig the lesson that love comes on a man like a thief in the night, and, unconsciously to myself, madame had climbed on a pinnacle in my heart, and the thought that I had deceived myself in my estimate of her moved me to sudden anger, and stilled the cry for help that was rising to my lips—I would have no help from her and her friends.

In the meantime the king was busily engaged in writing his dispatch on a small tablet, which he rested on the pommel of his saddle.

As he was thus engaged, a little shriveled old man pushed his horse beside Mme. de Beaufort, and said in mincing tones as hard as steel: "Come, madame, your brother has met a soldier's death, and no Frenchman can hope for a better—or he is safe and well somewhere. Dry your tears, and rejoice at the glorious victory we have won." The duchess made some answer in a broken voice, and the king, hearing her, stopped writing and put his tablet away.

"D'Ayen speaks rightly, though he speaks from the head. God keep us from more scenes like this. As for your brother, I will not rest till there is news of him; but now we can do no more. Come, then—open your pretty eyes and we will go—there is much on hand."

I was a hot-headed fool and furious in those days, and I set my teeth together grimly as they made ready to start, swearing I would rather die than make the slightest signal for aid. They rode past quite close to me, Madame de Beaufort weeping at the king's bridle hand, and his majesty sucking at a nectarine he had pulled from his holster. Madame was immediately behind, and as she came up to me, our eyes met with instant recognition. In a moment her cheek had crimsoned and paled, and she reined in with a cry:

"Stop—halt!"

They had all surrounded me now, and I heard quick orders given.

"He is past mending," said d'Ayen, bending over me from his saddle, "a gentleman, too, it seems. Let him lie there—he will die very soon, poor devil!"

"Mon Dieu! No!" broke in the duchess, and madame looked at the speaker with a cold contempt.

"He is the only man living here," and the strong accent of the Bearnais came as from a distance. "Ventre-saint-Gris! But they fought like paladins, and, Frenchman or foreigner, he shall be saved if it can be done."

"Sire," said a soft voice, "you are the true king of the brave."

Then two men-at-arms raised me with rough tenderness on their crossed pears, and inflicted on me in their kindness the most infinite torture. The king himself pressed a flask of wine to my lips, and, as I drank, greedily, two cool hands held up my head. Then we moved on slowly, madame refusing to ride, but walking by my side, and supporting my burning head.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CHATEAU DE LA BIDACHE.

Months had passed since I shook hands with death in the cornfield by the banks of the Oise, and the grass was tall and green on the mounds around La Fere, which marked the graves of those who fought and died there. It was autumn now, and as I, well and strong again, walked down the long avenue of beeches that led to the park gates of Bidache, I let my memory run back to the days in the hospital of Ste. Genevieve, whither I was borne from the field, and above all, to the tall, slight, black-robed figure that came to see me daily, and for whose coming I used to long with an infinite desire. Who or what she was I cared not, and recklessly abandoned myself to the feelings that were aroused in my heart. I shall not forget what happened one afternoon. A long gallery in the convent of Ste. Genevieve had been turned into a ward, and here the wounded lay on pallets with a walking space between. Owing to madame's kindness I was comfortably quartered at the end of the gallery, and a screen had been set between me and the other patients. I was gaining strength daily, and, at the moment I speak of, was in a state between sleeping and waking, when I heard a laugh and the sound of footsteps, and saw through the partly open wing of the screen that my lady had come to make her daily rounds, not attended, as usual, only by her women, but by a gayly dressed cavalier as well, and it was his laugh that I had heard. In this person, dressed in the extreme of fashion, I made out M. d'Ayen, the same who had so kindly suggested that I should be left to die on the field. He battered along, holding a kerchief edged with gold lace to his nose, and ever and again waving it in the air, whilst he spoke in a loud tone, regardless of the looks cast at him by the sisters in attendance on the wounded. They came slowly toward me, for madame stayed constantly to speak to some maimed wretch, and I saw her slip money into the hands of some, and there were kind words for all. I felt a strange pleasure in watching her, whilst at the same time I thought of my past, and how unfit I was even to nurse such a dream as my love for her. When within a yard or so of the screen, madame bent over a sufferer, and d'Ayen exclaimed in his biting voice:

"Morbleu! Madame! But you are the Princess of Charity. Let us hasten to your interesting patient, however. His majesty is most anxious to hear of him."

"His majesty has never done me the honor to inquire," she answered, coldly.

"You could hardly expect that, madame. But it came about in this way. We were at cards, and as usual I held a bad cassade—"

But madame, to whom his presence was unwelcome, waited to hear no more, and, passing the screen, came to my side, and would have spoken; d'Ayen, however, cut in with a rudeness for which I could have run him through.

"My compliments, M. dAuriac. You are a lucky man. The king takes so great an interest in you that he has charged me with a message to you. His majesty bids me say," and his bead-like eyes twinkled down on me from his painted cheeks, and then turned slyly towards madame.

I was about to make some answer, when he continued, talking as if his words were meant for madame as well: "His majesty trusts you will soon be recovered and relieve Mme. de la Bidache from the strain of watching you, and begs me to add that he is of a temper that can brook no rival in war—or love. Let me say, on my own account, that it would be well if M. le Chevalier would take a change of air."

I looked from one to another in blank amaze. At the little ape with his cruel eyes, and at madame, who was still as a stone. Then she colored to her eyelids, her hands fell clenched to her side and she turned on d'Ayen. "Such a message, monsieur, should not have been delivered before me. I will take care that M. d'Auriac has a change of air; and, monsieur, your presence oppresses me. I beg you will not trouble to escort me farther."

Then she turned from us and passed down the ward, but d'Ayen remained.

"I will kill you for this," I gasped.

He looked at me with a shrug of his lean shoulders.

"Perhaps—I am old. But you would do well to take my adivce, monsieur," and with a bow he, too, turned and went.

I was left lost in wonder, utterly in the dark as to what this all meant, but determined to find out and bring d'Ayen to book at the first chance. I made up my mind to ask the next day. The next day came, but madame did not, and then another and yet another day of dreariness passed. At last some one told me she had gone with the court to Nantes, and that I would see her no more. Later on, when Marescot came to me, I begged the favor of his getting me the knot of ribbon he would find in the left hand breast pocket of the doublet I wore on the day I was brought into the hospital.

"You are getting well," he said, and turned away, but came back in a little with a wrinkled smile on his lips. "I cannot find the cordial you want, chevalier."

I had half raised my head in expectancy as he returned, but sank back again at his words, and Marescot went on in his low voice, that sounded like the humming of a bee: "M. le Chevalier, that bow of ribbon has gone away, so high up that a taller man than you could not reach it—forget it. But I have news for you, which the clumsy fool who told you of madame's departure should have given you—you are to go to Bidache shortly, and stay there until you are well again. It will not be for long. After that try the tonic of the Italian war—France will be all plowshares, now that the king is king."

I caught him by the sleeve. "Tell me," I said, weakly, "who is madame, where is Bidache?"

"Madame is Claude de Rochemars, widow of Antoine de la Tremouille, and heiress of Bidache, Pelouse and a quarter of the Cevennes-Bidache. Where you go is her chateau in Normandy. Madame," he went on, with a ghost of a smile on his thin lips, "is kindness herself. Now, no more talk for to-day." Then he went and I lay back, as sore in mind as in body.

In a day or so madame's steward of Bidache arrived, bearing a letter from her, in which she placed her Norman chateau at my disposal until I was well again. They moved me here by easy stages, carrying me in a litter, as I was too weak to ride, and when I came to Bidache, and was borne to my apartments, imagine my joy and surprise at seeing there my knave Jacques, whom I thought to be either dead or home again at Auriac, and not only Jacques, but hanging on the wall my own sword, and the sight of it was like meeting a tried friend. Later on Jacques informed me that after the rout he had made the best of his way back to the old rock and stayed there, hoping for news of me. At last it came, with orders for him to hurry to Bidache, and he did so, bearing with him such things as he thought I needed, as well as a hundred pistoles of rents. As for the sword, it had been given to him on his arrival by madame's orders to keep for me. I had come to a low ebb by this, and the money was trebly welcome, as it would furnish me with a couple of horses, and leave a round sum besides when I left Bidache, which I meant to do as soon as ever I was fit to travel. And now the time had come for me to depart, and I was to start that evening. For 40 crowns Jacques had picked up a couple of stout cobs at Evreux, and we meant to leave an hour or so before sundown and make for Paris, where, if the king would accept an old leaguer's sword, he would stay—if not, the world was wide. I was as far as ever from understanding the strange message that M. d'Ayen had delivered to me, and felt myself safe in going to Paris, as a general amnesty covered all our sins of rebellion—so they were called now.

So absorbed was I in these thoughts that I did not mark the rapid approach of a horseman, nor indeed was I aware of his presence until, when within a few yards from me, he reined in his plunging beast, whose bit and neck were

RAISING MY HAT, I ADVANCED TOWARDS HER.

white with foam, and lifting his hat respectfully, inquired if I was the Chevalier d'Auriac, and on my reply exclaimed: "Madame will be overjoyed. We heard that you had already left Bidache, and my lady arrives within the hour from Evreux—pardon, monsieur, I go to give the news to the household," and saluting again the lackey dashed onwards toward the chateau.

So I would meet her within the hour. Half unconsciously I glanced down to see if my doublet set aright and my points were tied. Then I thought I would go back to the house and meet her there, and, as I did this I looked at the fall of the plumes in my hat, and finally laughed aloud at myself for a coxcomb, took my heart in both hands and marched onwards toward the gates. The porter had already been warned, and on my coming I found him there and a crowd of yokels, all in a state of high excitement.

"It is three years since madame was here, monsieur," the honest fellow exclaimed to me as I came up, "three years, and now she comes without a word of warning—hola! There they are, and there is madame on the jennet she purchased from M. le Duc de Sully—he was but the Sieur de Rosny then—hola! Hola!"

The crowd joined with him in his cheers, although as yet the party was far off—not so far, however, that I could not easily make out the graceful figure on the jennet, and in the two riders who accompanied madame, apart from the half dozen servants behind, I recognized to my surprise d'Ayen, and guessed that the gray beard in the tall crowned broad-brimmed hat, with the sad-colored cloak over his shoulders, was no other than the old Huguenot, whose zeal had outrun his discretion, on the night when I saved madame from a great peril.

This guess of mine I hazarded aloud to the gatekeeper, who replied:

"Yes, M. le Chevalier, that is Maitre Palin, madame's chaplain, and he was also chaplain to M. le Compte before he died."

"When was it that M. le Compte died?"

"Let me see, monsieur—ah, yes—four years ago, in Paris, at the time of the plague. He was a great lord, as you may know, and brother of the duke, who they say has quarreled with the king because of his conversion, and of Mme. Charlotte, the princess of Conde, who lives in the Rue Grenille."

As madame lifted her head our eyes met, and, raising my hat, I advanced towards her, the people giving way respectfully. My ears were buzzing, and I was as shy and nervous as a schoolboy, as I bowed over her gloved hand and touched it with my lips.

"Let me welcome you back to health, chevalier," she said, "and say how glad I am to be able, even for a short while, to do the honors of my poor house in person to you. News came to us that you had already left Bidache—without even a word to me," her voice dropped a little as she said this, but the tone was cool and friendly, nothing more.

"I go to-night, madame."

"So soon? But I understand why, and will not press you to stay—here is one who, like myself, has longed for an opportunity to thank you in person. Mon pere," and she turned to the Huguenot priest, "this is our friend to whom we owe so much."

"In the service of the Lord one would willingly lay down life," said Palin, as he shook me warmly by the hand, "nevertheless a few hours more of the world for an old man is a grace not to be despised, and I thank the instrument that has bestowed this benefit upon me."

D'Ayen, between whom and myself there had passed no greeting, now spoke in a voice that fairly trembled with anger.

"I was not aware that I should have the pleasure of meeting you here, M. le Chevalier. It will surprise the king," he added, in a lower tone to madame.

I made no answer, but the memory of his warning and my determination to settle with him came up in full force. Madame, however, spoke.

"M. d'Ayen, when, by the order of the king, you were directed to escort me to Bidache, there was nothing said about your right to dictate to me who shall be my guests. Remember, monsieur, that your company is forced upon me, and let me add that you are a trifle too paternal."

D'Ayen paled under his rouge, and, muttering something, remained back a pace.

Madame signaled a lackey to dismount and offer me his beast.

"I cannot allow you to walk, and we will reach the house quicker in this way, besides I want to hear all your news. My friends," and she turned to the people, "come to Bidache; it is long since we have met, and I would have you there to make merry as of old—come, chevalier."

In the cheers which followed, she touched her horse lightly on the shoulder with her whip and galloped on, Palin and I on either hand, and the suite behind. In a little she slackened pace, saying with a laugh: "We are going too fast to talk, chevalier, and I am a woman, you know, and must hear my own voice if nothing else—so you are quite well and strong again."

"I am, madame, thanks to your kindness, which Alban de Breuil can never forget."

Her color deepened slightly. "It is the other way, chevalier, the debt is on my side."

"I have done nothing—and the repayment was too much."

"I am sorry you think so," looking straight between her horse's ears.

"I did not mean that—I have already said I can never requite your kindness, and if madame ever needs a stout arm and a good sword, it is my hope she will call on that of Auriac."

"Perhaps I may some day," she answered, "for the blood of my fathers runs strong in me."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TOYS OF THE POOR.

Herein is a Pathetic Little Contrast Between Two Children and Their Play.

Behind the grated gate of a large garden, at the end of which appeared the whiteness of a country house splendid in the sun, a handsome child was standing, dressed with coquettish simplicity.

Luxury, freedom from care, the habitual sight of wealth, gives such beauty to these children that you would believe them to be made of other clay than that which forms the children of moderate circumstances or proverty.

By his side on the grass was a costly plaything, as spick and span as its owner; varnished, gilded, clothed in a purple robe, covered with plumes and glass beads. But the child paid no attention to his favorite plaything. This is what he was looking at:

On the other side of the gate, in the road, among thistles and nettles, there was another tot, dirty, pitiful, face smooched with soot, a pariah child. An impartial eye would discover his beauty if, as the eye of a connoisseur divines an ideal picture under a coating of coach varnish, he should clean it of the disgusting oxidation of extreme poverty and neglect.

Through the symbolical barrier separating two worlds, the open road and the country house, the poor child showed to the rich child his own plaything, which the latter examined greedily as a rare and unknown thing. Now, this toy, which the dirty urchin teased, shook about and poked at in a wire box, was a live rat. The parents, through economy, no doubt, had taken this plaything from life itself.

And the two children laughed in brotherly fashion, and their teeth were of an equal whiteness.—Boston Journal.

According to Orders.

Friends of the condemned secured a writ of suspension at the last moment, and the western sheriff was hurriedly telegraphed: "Suspend." The next day the prisoner's counsel arrived. "Where is the prisoner?" he asked.

"Over at the undertaker's," replied the sheriff. "I suspended him according to orders."—Philadelphia North American.

Heroic Treatment.

Patient—What remedy would you advise for sleep walking, doctor?

Dr. Bluff—Amputation of the feet sir.—N. Y. World.

KNEW HE DID WRONG.

Ex-Cashier Steele Testifies About the Affairs of the Chestnut Street National Bank.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—The government rested its case yesterday in the trial of William Steele, cashier of the wrecked Chestnut Street national bank, charged with conspiracy with President Singerly in the misapplication of the funds of the institution and making false reports of the bank's condition to the comptroller of the currency. Before closing the case the prosecution examined several witnesses, among them three of the bank's directors. These directors admitted that they had never made personal examination of the bank's affairs. They had at times been informed that President Singerly had overdrawn his account, but they had every confidence in the president's financial ability to settle in full.

Cashier Steele's testimony in general was an admission that he knew all the time of the condition of the bank and excessive loans being made to Singerly. He said this condition was known by the directors and also by the officials in Washington. His testimony with regard to the officials at Washington was ruled out. Mr. Steele laid particular stress upon the fact that he never benefitted in any way whatever by the manipulation of the bank's funds by Mr. Singerly, and that he never attempted or intended to withhold the true condition of the bank from the directors and the officials at Washington. He admitted that he knew it was illegal to make such excessive loans as were made to Singerly. The defense closed its case and District Attorney Beck made his first address to the jury, in which he withdrew one of the counts in the indictment, that of personal misapplication of funds.

A PAIR OF WRECKS.

Series of Fatalities on a Railroad in Elk County, Pa.

Dubois, Pa., Dec. 10.—Three persons killed, three wounded, and the mother of one victim dying of the shock caused by her son's death, is the result of two wrecks on the Clarion River railroad near Portland Mills, in Elk county. A train loaded with pulp wood was being hauled down the steep grade near Portland Mills and the rear end was left on top of the hill, owing to the slippery tracks. While the front end was descending, the rear of the train became unmanageable and dashed down the hill, crashing into the front section. Both sections were wrecked and Brakeman Thomas Breshelman, on the front section, was killed. An engine with a crew of five men was ordered back to clear up the wreck.

The work was completed and while the train was returning the engine jumped the track and rolled over an embankment. Of the crew on board at the time the engineer, Harry Carman, was fatally injured and died a few minutes after being extricated. Foreman Daniel Myers was rescued and has since died and three brakemen, Sowers, Cassidy and McKnight, were all badly injured. When Carman's invalid mother was acquainted of her son's death, she lapsed into unconsciousness and her death is momentarily expected.

POWDER MILLS EXPLODE

Three Men Killed and Eight Injured —Three of the Latter May Die.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10.—Three men were killed and eight injured, three of them probably fatally, by the explosion of a press mill and four grinding mills in the Dupont powder works yesterday. The dead are:

Robert McIlhenny, 45 years old, married, leaves widow and four children.

John Wright, 50 years old, married.

John Moore, 40 years old, married, leaves widow and five children.

Immediately after the explosion every Wilmington physician who could be communicated with was summoned to the scene of the explosion, to render aid to the wounded. The explosion occurred in the press room of the Hagley works. A car load of powder that was being wheeled into the room was accidentally overturned and the car wheels running into the loose powder caused a friction that set the powder afire. The explosions quickly followed, all the powder that was in the press room going off in five successive detonations.

Boers Defeated by Tribesmen.

London, Dec. 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Mail says the campaign instituted by the Boer government against Chief McPefu, of the Magatos tribe, proved a complete fiasco. The chief outmaneuvered the Boers and is now in a splendidly fortified mountain stronghold where he has assembled a large army. Gen. Joubert, the commander of the Boer expedition sent against the chief, is returning to Pretoria. The Boers have been guilty of wholesale butchery of women, children and unarmed natives.

Murderer Captured.

Liberty, Mo., Dec. 10.—Ernest Clevereng, who murdered Henry Allen and fatally wounded his cousin, Della Clevereng in a church near Missouri City Thursday night, was lodged in jail here Friday. A posse of farmers captured the murderer at the house of his grandfather. Clevereng has a gun shot wound on his head and admits he tried to suicide after his escape from the church.

Blew a Car from the Track.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 10.—This section was visited by a severe wind storm Thursday night which did considerable damage. Between this city and Ogden a loaded freight car on the Oregon Short Line was blown from the track while the train was in motion.

Sixty Died on the Voyage.

Barcelona, Dec. 10.—The Spanish steamer Buenos Ayres, from Manila, arrived here Friday with repatriated Spanish troops on board. There were 60 deaths on the steamer while on her voyage from the Philippines to Spain.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

38-tf.

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CARE OF THE HAIR.

Nothing Adds More to Woman's Attractiveness Than a Becoming Coiffure.

There is nothing that affects the appearance more than the arrangement of the hair. When a woman finds a style that is becoming to her, she should not change it to follow every caprice of fashion. If parting the hair in the middle looks better than a pompadour, wear it in that way by all means. Those who are blessed with curly hair need not worry about waves and ringlets about the forehead, but if it is necessary to use crimping pins, a good bandoline is a great help. It may be made by soaking quince seed in water all night. Remove the seeds in the morning, wet the hair that is to be crimped with the water and roll it up while it is wet. It will stay crimped a long time.

If you wish to have pretty hair, it is necessary to keep it clean, yet it is often injured by using ammonia or strong soap in washing. Fill a wash bowl half full of warm, soft water and dissolve a teaspoonful of borax in it. Wet the head with the water, rub enough good toilet soap on it to make a strong lather and wash the scalp vigorously. Borax is perfectly harmless, yet it is an excellent cleanser, and very little soap is needed. Immerse the long hair in the water and rub it between the hands as you would a soiled garment to wash it. Rinse with warm, clear water, wipe as dry as possible with a towel, then spread the hair over the shoulders and sit near the fire, or in the open air if it is warm enough, so it will dry quickly. Rub a little vaseline on the hair to keep it from flying about. This restores the oil that is removed by washing; at no other time is any oil or pomade necessary. The hair should never be rolled up while it is damp.

Dandruff may be removed by the frequent application of a solution of borax, using a teaspoonful to a small cupful of water. Rub it into the scalp, then comb and brush the hair carefully. Bay rum and borax make an excellent hair tonic, stimulating the scalp to healthy action and causing the hair to grow.—Ladies' World.

THE MINIATURE BROOCH.

It Is Quite a Novelty and Makes a Tender Keepsake for Either Man or Woman.

A new brooch has made its appearance of quite original shape and design. It is in the form of a star.

This brooch is the work of several trades. It is composed of metal and a photograph, both nicely finished by the jeweler.

The photographer takes the photograph upon a piece of sensitized metal

THE STAR BROOCH.

which is then developed until the picture is clear and highly finished. Finally it receives a coating of a substance which looks like enamel. This is done at the jeweler's, who also polishes the piece of jewelry until it is brilliant.

There is a new enamel process by which photographs can be affixed to a star of silver, after which all is finished with a delicate transparent enamel. A brooch of this kind is decidedly pretty and makes a tender keepsake for man or woman.

When Forcing Flower Bulbs.

When bulbs are forced, water for the first time very heavily, so that it is a certainty that the water has penetrated to the bottom of the pot. This, then, will be sufficient until the pot is taken from the dark cool place to more heat and light. When the pots are set away for the bulbs to undergo the rooting process it is a good plan to set them on cinders. This not only insures drainage if accidentally overwatered or soaked in some way, but prevents the liability of earthworms working their way up through the hole in the bottom of the pot.—Woman's Home Companion.

Care of the Eyelashes.

The ancients made an art of the cultivation of the eyelashes. It was recognized that, besides adding to the expression of the eyes, the lashes preserved them from the dust, cold wind and too glaring light, all of which tend to irritate and often inflame the eye. It is therefore not a vanity to endeavor to obtain them and then preserve them from falling out. A little pure vaseline applied to the eyelashes every night will aid their growth and strengthen them.

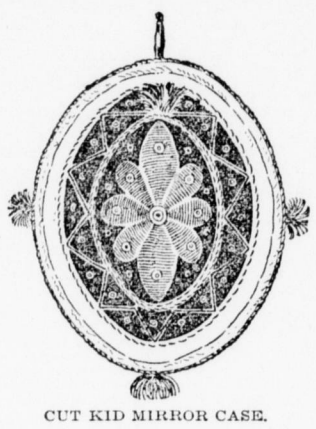
Clothes to Match the Eyes.

Have you never learned that the best-dressed women are those who wear clothes to match the color of their eyes? It is a fact that this is usually the most becoming color to every one. A girl with gray eyes never looks so well as in a gray gown, and a girl with blue eyes appears her best in blue.

USE FOR OLD GLOVES.

Chance Discovery of a Bit of Hunis Kid Work Opens Up a New Field for Economists.

What to do with old kid gloves is very frequently a source of reflection for the frugal-minded utilitarian averse to throwing away anything that can possibly be turned to account. Long stretches of suede or kid are consigned with regret to the rag bag and it was only recently and quite by chance that a modern piece of Hunis kid work and a curious old letter case, met with in a curiosity shop, appeared to throw some light on the question. The mirror case is one of those which may be picked up occasionally with other objects decorated in like manner. The foundation is of deep plum-colored velvet, about six inches long; the cut-out ornament laid over this is white kid, pasted upon blue paper, and fastened down by long stitches of silver thread; the spangles are silver, fixed down by short lengths of silver bullion brought round to form a very diminutive loop. The center ornament, as is plainly indicated, is covered with long threads of silver twist. The mirror is fixed to a back made of stiff card, and this is united to



CUT KID MIRROR CASE.

the front by a loosely woven silver braid, firmly stitched to both sides. The front has, after the work is completed, been lined with a piece of orange linen, and the opening for the mirror cut subsequently; the point of junction to the outer border is clearly defined, so there will be no difficulty on this point. The little tassels which complete this dainty little object are of orange silk and a twist of green is passed through the little silver loops at the top. An antique letter case is yet more simple as regards materials as it requires nothing but the very thin leather of which the original is formed, or kid gloves of various tints pasted onto thin cartridge paper, or better still, perhaps, the glazed linen used for blinds.—Chicago News.

THE MONOGRAM FAD.

It Is a New Fancy and One That Has Taken Possession of Women Everywhere.

This is a decidedly monogram season and the very much up-to-date woman amuses herself discovering how many ways and in how many different styles she can use her cherished monogram. One of the prettiest of the monogram fancies is that of placing it upon one's own pieces of furniture, such as the piano, the desk or other strictly personal article. A young woman who recently received a piano for a birthday gift had her monogram cut out of oak. This she fastened upon one end of the piano with small brass tacks. Another decorated a treasured white enamel desk with a monogram in brass. Silver monograms are tacked upon one's easy chair and work basket, or on a private footstool.

Monograms are worked upon underclothes, pocket handkerchiefs and any personal article of wearing apparel, and very tiny ones are embroidered upon women's hat linings.

Medicinal Virtue in Herbs.

Our grandmothers placed their faith in simples, but while we have the vague notion that herbs are good we have not the remotest idea what they are good for. Every housewife should have on her shelves to aid in cooking fennel, marjoram, sage, parsley, mint and thyme. Elder and orange flowers, bay and basil are also used by clever cooks. Lime tree flowers and tansy, the broom and dandelion furnish excellent teas. The graceful Solomon's seal makes a dainty dish of greens, while its roots dried and ground into powder have been made into bread. Even the herbs dried and kept for their fragrance, such as rosemary and lavender, have medicinal qualities.

How to Cook Pea Soup.

This very favorite soup needs a quart of peas, three quarts of water, a stick of celery, two onions, some meat or ham bones, and pepper and salt to flavor. The peas should soak over night in cold water, and be boiled next day in a saucepan with the water and other ingredients. Boil until the peas are tender, then pulp through a sieve, and boil again. A little mixture should be added if the mixture seems clogged and thick. Stir frequently at this stage, and sprinkle in some dried mint. When once more boiling, the soup is ready, and should be served with crisp fried croutons of bread. Pea soup requires to cook fully three hours to be satisfactory.

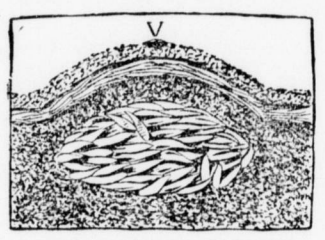
To Mend Waterproof Cloth.

Mackintoshes, which with autumnal rains become necessities, may be mended when torn in the following manner: Dissolve some pieces of pure india rubber in naphtha to create a stiff paste; choose a piece of stuff as much like the waterproof material as possible, and apply some of the cement to it and to the torn edges of the mackintosh. Then bring the torn parts over the new material to form a patch and place a weight over the part until the cement is quite set and firm.

STORAGE OF ROOTS.

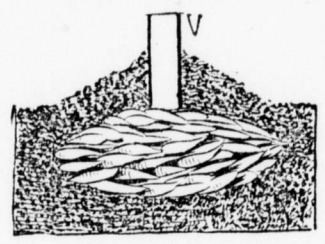
Illustrated Description of Two Methods Tried with Success in Wisconsin and Nebraska.

The time of the year is here when the farmer must prepare to store his roots for winter use. While of course a cold storage house is the desirable thing, yet to many farmers this is an impossible opportunity, for the reason that most farms are so far from a cold storage plant that it would not pay to haul the roots there. Besides, the farmer frequently wants to store roots that he intends to use



THE NEBRASKA METHOD.

himself in feeding stock or for household consumption later on. In the storage of sugar beets for factory use various ways have been tried. In our first illustration we give a method used in Nebraska for the purpose mentioned. In this case the pile of beets is about four feet wide and the pile of dirt over them is six inches in thickness. Above the first layer of earth is a layer of six inches of straw, and before cold weather comes on two inches more of dirt are put on. The hole shown at V is a ventilating hole one foot in diameter. This kind of a pit is reported to do very well in Nebraska. Whether it will be found equally serviceable in some other parts of the country can only be told by experience.



A WISCONSIN WAY.

In our second illustration is shown the method as followed in some parts of Wisconsin. Notice is taken of the fact that greater cold and more adverse conditions must be faced. The cut shows a cross section only as the beets are really placed in a deep and wide furrow and may be any number of feet in length. The pile here shown is about six feet wide and three feet high. On top of it is 18 inches of earth with ventilating tile every six feet. This tile is left open while the roots are sweating, but can be closed after that process is completed.—Farmers' Review.

PITTING POTATOES.

After All Has Been Done or Said, This Is the Safest Way of Keeping the Tubers.

Potatoes keep better in a pit than anywhere else, but they must be well protected to prevent zero weather from catching them. They should never be covered deeply enough to allow them to become at all heated or they will start to grow. The first covering should be not more than six inches deep and this should not be increased until the ground has frozen enough to bear up a man. Then put on a covering of straw, over the soil already on, and put on more soil, patting it down to make it shed rain. Leave the pit until actual winter has come and the ground is well frozen and then over all put a foot of fresh manure from the stables. Don't be afraid of driving the frost in, for this will not happen. Keep the manure on until the potatoes are needed in the spring, for the covered pit will not thaw out nor will the manure allow it to freeze any more, and the potatoes will not sprout until time for planting in the spring if left in the pit.

Potatoes that are to be used for seed should be placed in a pit by themselves so as to leave them undisturbed until taken out to plant.—Farmers' Voice.

Study the Egg Question.

A poultry breeder says a bushel of corn will produce six pounds of pork worth 25 cents, while this bushel would keep a hen a year, says an exchange. She would lay at least 12 dozen eggs, which, averaging ten cents a dozen, would equal $1.20, and she would rear a brood of chickens worth twice as much more, making a total of nearly five dollars. Experiments made at the Utah agricultural station seem to prove the correctness of the statement made above. Another paper says: "Forty dozen eggs will bring more than a load of hay, which requires a great deal of labor to produce and a good-sized patch of ground to grow, besides lots of sweat." Study the egg question.

Wide Tires for Farm Work.

The wide tires seem to be gradually displacing the narrow, especially for farm work. They should take the place of the narrow tire on the highways, as the roads can be kept in condition with much less expense where heavy loads are drawn upon broad tires than when narrow tires are used. It is not only for the sake of the highway, but there is a saving in draft upon almost all kinds of road. For work upon the farm there is no exception.—Farmers' Review.

A Race Against Fire.

After a ten days' fight to avoid death, the crew of a steamer from Spain recently arrived in Baltimore. In mid ocean it was discovered that flames were raging in the vessel's hold. For ten long days the crew bravely fought the flames. If men would fight as persistently against disorders of the stomach and digestive organs, there would be fewer premature deaths. The best weapon for such a fight is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of tonics, and the best of remedies for kidney, liver, bladder and blood disorders.

And He Meant It.

Nervous Old Lady (for the seventh time)—Oh, captain, is there any danger—shall I be drowned?

Exasperated Skipper—I'm Afraid not, ma'am.—London Tit-Bits.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Worthy of Worship.

"Faw gwacious sake, deah boy, who was that common fellaw you let shake youah hand?"

"Deah boy, he may have a common look, but he has a great soul. He is the fellaw who designs the new collaws."—Indianapolis Journal.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On November 1, 15, December 6 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

There is a man in this town so stingy that he won't talk any more than he has to, on account of wearing out his teeth.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

As soon as a baby has learned to talk it becomes necessary to teach it to keep quiet.—Puck.

Limp and lame—lame back. St. Jacobs Oil cures it promptly, surely.

We ought not to judge men as of a picture or statue—by first sight.—La Bruyere.

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured.

It's difficult to convince a schoolboy that history repeats itself.—Chicago Daily News.

Cold quickens rheumatism, but quickly, Surely, St. Jacobs Oil cures it.

Where a woman coaxes a man threatens.—Chicago Daily News.

A dull, racking pain—neuralgia. Its sure Cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

No one ever heard the cart horse boast because he has a "pull." "Neigh, neigh, Pauline."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Husband—"My darling, when I am gone, how will you ever be able to pay the doctor?" Wife—Don't worry about that, dear. If worst comes to the worst, I will marry the doctor."—Medical Record.

Blabmore—"Admitting that Boobley is hen-pecked, I'm surprised that his wife boasts of it." Babway—"Does she, indeed?" Blabmore—"Yes—she's been frequently heard to say that she made him what he is to-day."—Roxbury Gazette.

Maud—"How are you going to convince yourself that a man is really in love with you?" Marie—"Convince him that you are not in love with him."—Town Topics.

Believe in the badness of men and you will have charming surprises; believe in their goodness, and you will have bitter deceptions.—N. Y. Weekly.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "holler 'bout havin' los' dah reputation, when, as a matter o' fack, dey has jes' foun' de kind dat b'longs to 'em."—Washington Star.

He—"One doesn't look to a plumber to mend a broken heart!" She—"I don't know. They say plumbers are often wealthy."—Detroit Journal.

"There is an idea," exclaimed the owner of gas stock, as he gazed at the clock on the wall. "That is a self-winding clock. Why not apply the same principles to gas meters?"—Town Topics.

Every man in our neighborhood is made better or worse by our example.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

There is but one truth and ten thousand falsehoods; hence truth is easier to tell.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

It is easier to live within our means than it is without them.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

More Than His Match.

Algernon—In what month were you—aw—bawn?

Miss Keene—No matter. The appropriate stone is the diamond.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Go South This Winter.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connection will be made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau and West Indian ports. Tourist and Home-Seekers excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Had there never been a yowling feline we never should have known the priceless worth of a catless night.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

To California.

Attention is called to the excellent service of the North-Western Line to California and the favorable rates which have been made for single and round-trip tickets for this season's travel. Best accommodations in first-class or tourist sleeping cars, which run through every day in the year. Personally-conducted tourist car parties every week to California and Oregon. Choice of a large number of different routes without extra charge.

Particulars cheerfully given upon application to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y, or connecting lines.

We somehow hate little sinners more than we do big ones. A man with enough moral strength to be nearly right should be altogether so.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

If a woman has a dollar every man thinks he is entitled to a share of it, and a lawyer will take it all.—Judge.

Burning, itching trost-bite. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION

It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation.

The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was a bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."—*Detroit (Mich.) Journal.*

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50¢ per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

STAR PLUG
L. & M. NATURAL LEAF PLUG
CLIPPER PLUG
CORNER STONE PLUG
SLEDGE PLUG
SCALPING KNIFE PLUG
SLEDGE MIXTURE SMOKING

Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPY. Manufacturer.

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

"Nothing but wheat as far as the eye could reach on either side: what you might call a sea of wheat," was what a lecturer speaking of Western Canada said while referring to that country. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Canadian Government Agent, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to M. V. McINNES, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

A Christmas CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!

Do you want to earn something for Christmas? We can put you in the way of making $14, without interfering with regular occupation. Even children can earn $5 between school hours. Something entirely new and original. No canvassing, and no capital required. A $3 outfit will be sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp. Postoffice box 2497, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

Is the only sure cure in the world for **Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores,** and all **Old Sores.** It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for **Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts,** and all **Fresh Wounds.** By mail, small, 35c; large, 65c. Book free. **J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.**

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and **10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.**

INVENTORS HELPED. For further particulars write W. X. STEVENS, Virginia Av. and 11th St., Washington, D.C.

A. N. K.—C 1738

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

DOLLS.

KID DOLLS at 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c. and 75c,
UNBREAKABLE DOLLS,
PATENT WASHABLE DOLLS at 50c.

TOYS. TOYS.

TIN TOYS,
WOOD TOYS,
IRON TOYS,
MECHANICAL TOYS,
TOYS THAT WILL PLEASE THE LITTLE FOLKS.

GAMES.

PARCHEESI,
OLD MAID,
TIT-TAT-TOE,
BO-PEEP,
CINDERELLA,
WATERMELON and NEWS-BOY.
ALMOST EVERYTHING.

WE submit for the earnest consideration of the readers of this paper, this, our annual announcement of fine merchandise.

A Few Hints.

Keep warm, it won't cost you much to do so either, if you let us fit you out.

Seeing is free at our store and believing is easy when you see that our prices agree with our advertisement.

A poor man feels rich when he sees what a little money will do at our store.

"Its your move," and the best move you can make is a move in the direction of our store. Perhaps these prices will help to start the move.

The last few days before Christmas, you know what a jam there will be in our store then. Buy now, avoid that jam and choose from a stock that's "not all picked over"

Weeks ago, when "Old Sol" was out with the other "scorchers," we were "wool gathering" and, as a result of our efforts then, we can now enable you to meet the wintry blasts without a shiver, at a cost astonishingly small.

NEW WINTER WRAPS.

Recently we were given a chance to purchase at reduced prices an elegant line of Winter Wraps from a famous maker of Women and Childrens' wear. We secured the lot at prices startling to say the least, and right now at this busy Holiday selling time, we offer them a full one-third money saving. Call at once, and inspect our fine line, at never to before heard of prices.

FINE DISPLAY OF DRESS GOODS.

All that is brighest and freshest as selected from the winter lines of America's leading wholesalers of fine Dress Goods for this stock. Looking over these rich designs, the thought that the limit of artistic achievement must surely have been reached, presents itself with irresistible conclusiveness. We quote a few prices, 25c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 80c, $1.00 and $1.25.

SILVER NOVELTIES

MATCH SAFES,
JEWEL BOXES,
HANDKECHIEF BOXES,
SYRUP PITCHERS,
BUTTER DISHES,
CAKE DISHES.

FINE TOILET CASES.

CELLULOID
FAN BOXES,
NECKTIE BOXES,
MANICURE SETS,
WORK BOXES,
SMOKERS SETS,
SHAVING SETS.

IMPORTED CHINA.

CUPS and SAUCERS,
SPOON HOLDERS,
PITCHERS,
BOWLS,
PIE PLATES.
DINNER PLATES,
3 pc. TEA SETS,
4 pc. TEA SETS,
8 pc. TEA SETS,
56 pc. TEA SETS.

BLANKET AND QUILT SURPRISES.

Made possible by our very large purchases. We have never been able to save you as much money in these lines as now. It is sure economy in this department. The guarantee is that everything you buy in this department is reliable.

Blanket, prices, per pair—75c, 95c, $1.00, $1.40, $3.50, $4.50, $5.00, $7,00, $8.00 and $10.00.
Quilt, prices, per pair—$1.00, $1.20, $1.50 and $2.00.

SWEATERS! SWEATERS!

Men's and Boys', some Men's Sweaters, very good, are only $1.25. They are hand-made and have wide collars. Assorted colors.

Boys' fine worsted Sweaters that would be cheap at $1.50, are only $1.00. With roll collars, all colors.

WINTER HOSIERY.

Comfortably priced. Only the better sorts and probably the largest showing you ever happened to see in Emporium. We have a few Ladies' fast black, fleece lined hose, 18c, 20c, 25c. Misses English black, ribbed hose, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c, and 25c. Boys' extra heavy hose, 15c, 20c, and 25. Men's half hose, 8c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

This sale is aptly timed to afford easy ownership of these splendid floor coverings at a season when social functions calls for complete detail in the furnishing of the house beautiful. Timely also for Christmrs gifts,

Sizes and Prices of Rugs.

18x36 . . . . . only 95c.
26x56 . . . . . only $2.00
30x60 . . . . . only $3.00
36x70 . . . . . only $3.50

WINTER UNDERWEAR FOR ALL.

Brisk selling has been a daily occurrence here since the season opened, but where the truly phenominal bargains are known, its no wonder. Your money buys nearly twice as much here as elsewhere. Men's Underwear, price per piece, 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, $1.00 and $1.25. Ladies' Underwear, per piece, 25c, 50c, 75c, and 90c. Children's Underwear, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, and 60c.

NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

First point to be sure of in buying Linens is the purity of the flax. No matter how pretty the mixed sort may look, with the gloss on they are sure to be fuzzy and unpleasant to the touch. Of course these we quote are pure linen. Napkin, prices, per pair, $1.25, $1.50, $2.25 and $2.75. Towel, prices, per pair, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

COME IN AND SEE OUR FINE LINE.

M. C. TULIS,

EMPORIUM, PA.

ALL SORTS.

The sooner a cough or cold is cured without harm to the sufferer the better. Lingering colds are dangerous, a Hacking cough is distressing. One minute Cough Cure quickly cures it. Why suffer when such a cough cure is within reach? It is pleasant to the taste. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

At banquets during Elizabeth's time every guest came with his spoon in his pocket.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure sick Headache, Billousness, Inactive Liver and clear the Complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

The Kansas City Journal tells of a girl whose first name is Analyza.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

English wedding cakes are now imported by fashionable brides.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

A Laplander will often skate 150 miles in a day.

Many a household is saddened by death because of the failure to keep on hand a safe and absolute certain cure for croup such as One Minute Cough Cure. See that your little ones are protected against emergency. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

A pet flea has been known to live six years.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the implacable enemy of sores, burns and wounds. It never fails to cure Piles. You may rely upon it. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

Ten years ago a kilogramme of aluminum cost about $7 in Germany. To-day it costs less than one-tenth that sum.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

There are 450 employes to every 100 miles of railroad in the United States.

For six years our daughter was sorely afflicted with throat affection caused by Diphtheria. Two years ago we used a bottle of Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsey Drops, which not only gave immediate relief but was a positive cure. Her tonsils were soon back to their natural size, the first in six years. C. H. DUMBOLTEN, Opt., Emporium.

The Japanese are, as a rule, so small that it is necessary to build specially low bicycles for them.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound onto the chest over the seat of pain will promptly leave the seat of pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold L. Taggart. Dec.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

KEELEY CURE.
LIQUOR AND OPIUM HABITS.
Removes all desire and appetite, builds up the system, renews health and vigor, brightens the intellect and fits one for business.
THE ONLY KEELEY INSTITUTE
Booklet free. IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.
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Handsome buildings perfectly equipped, steam heat, electric lights, abundance of pure mountain water, extensive campus and athletic grounds. Expenses low. State aid to students. Send for catalog.
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396 to 408 Main St.—American Block;
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Established 1867—No Branch Store.

Ready For Christmas.

Every department in our great store is ready for Christmas trade.

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Dry Goods,	Carpets,
Cloaks,	Rugs,
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Ladies' Shoes,	Upholstery,
Dressmaking,	Art Goods,
Toilet Goods,	Crockery,
Jewelry,	Lamps,
Books,	Leather Goods,
Stationery,	Toys and Dolls,
Silverware,	Games.

Grand Display in basement, of holiday goods. Infinite variety of attractions for the children.

Our bargains in holiday handkerchiefs, gloves, neckwear, ribbons, umbrellas and fancy goods are the talk of the city.

☞ Send your Christmas mail orders early.

☞ Read our Advertisements in the Buffalo papers.

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The American Block.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.

Leave your orders now for clothing for the Holidays. Our inducements this winter to our customers are away ahead of all former prices. We have the largest and best line of goods to select from.

OUR CLOTHING IS MADE WELL AND WEARS WELL.

R. SEGER & CO.,
Opposite M. E. Church.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.

In effect Nov. 20, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD.

8 20 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 A. M., New York 7.13 A.M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 37 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.45 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 28 P. M.—Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:50 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.40 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport- on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a. m., Washington 7.50 a.m., Baltimore 8.50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.28 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.
(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.		Stations.	NORTHWARD	
A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8 55	4 00	Renovo	5 00	11 05
9 44	4 38	Driftwood	4 03	10 12
10 20	5 10	Emporium Junc	3 25	9 40
11 08	5 52	St. Marys	2 40	9 01
11 12		Kane	12 20	9 05
11 31		Wilcox	11 58	8 42
11 46		Johnsonburg	11 43	8 26
12 10	6 20	Ridgway	8 50	8 65
12 17	6 27	Island Run	8 43	7 55
12 22	6 32	Carman Tr'nfer	8 38	7 49
12 31	6 41	Croyland	8 29	7 40
12 35	6 45	Shorts Mills	8 26	7 36
12 39	6 48	Blue Rock	8 22	7 33
12 43	6 53	Carrier	8 17	7 28
12 53	7 02	Brockwayville	8 08	7 18
12 57	7 06	Lanes Mills	8 02	7 13
	7 11	McMinns Sm't.	7 58	
1 07	7 14	Harveys Run	7 54	7 04
1 15	7 20	Falls Creek	7 50	7 00
1 40	7 35	DuBois	7 40	6 40
1 20	7 25	Falls Creek	7 00	6 55
1 35	7 40	Reynoldsville	6 45	6 40
2 11	8 16	Brookville	6 09	6 04
3 05	9 10	New Bethlehem	5 20	5 10
3 50	9 55	Red Bank		4 25
6 30	12 40	Pittsburg		1 40
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.30 A. M.
Mail, (103) daily except Sunday . . . . . 1.45 P. M.

Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt. Mooney Brisbane Building, Cor. Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SALAMANCA, RIDGWAY, DUBOIS, PUNXSUTAWNEY, AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

On and after Nov 20, 1898, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg daily, except Sunday, as follows:

8:47 a. m., from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and Clearfield.

11:52 a. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and Rochester.

2:07 p. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and Clearfield.

2:24 p. m. from B. R. & P. station, Buffalo Express for Bradford, Salamanca, Springville and Buffalo.

Thousand mile tickets good for passage between all stations at two cents per mile.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N.Y.

WILLIAMS' TANSY PILLS

A SURE RELIEF TO WOMAN for all troubles peculiar to her sex. ☞ Send by mail or from our Agent. $1.00 per box.
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For sale by R. C. Dodson.

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